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Rwanda

Radio Reports Rebel Incidents in Ruhengeri

EA3101114291 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Text] The Rwandan Army continues to track down the enemies who attacked Ruhengeri town via the Volcanoes National Park. On the line, we have a report from Gaspard Senzoga, our special correspondent in Ruhengeri.

[Begin Senzoga recording] The enemy is still trying to attack, but is always swiftly discouraged by our Armed Forces, who have killed six rebels without registering any casualties. The Armed Forces are not alone in tracking down the enemy; the population is defending itself. For instance, yesterday, a rebel attempted to come out of the forest to steal food. Peasants captured him alive and asked him where his other companions and his weapon were. With the help of the captive, these peasants from (Kagano) in (Kinigi) commune managed to recover the weapon, but the other (?two) rebels realized the fate of their accomplice and fled before the peasant arrived.

In the Cyanika sector of Kidaho commune, three rebels almost experienced the same fate of the (Kagano) food thief. The three rebels infiltrated the sector on Monday afternoon and asked local residents to produce their identity cards, which is their way of posing as government authorities. The peasants swiftly thwarted the enemies' trick and chased them away with stones up to the Ugandan border from where they had come and from where they tried to shoot at them, which they could have done had not it been for the intervention of Rwandan soldiers.

As for the situation in Ruhengeri, we must point out that rebel accomplices still lurk within the population. Some of the accomplices even directed the aggressors last week by showing them the residences of authorities who were supposed to have been killed during the attack.

Two of the accomplices were killed by shots fired by people defending the town. In order to unmask the accomplices, a search was carried out yesterday and today. Some suspects were apprehended because of documents or objects they were keeping in their houses. One of them had a long list of names. We still do not know the purpose of such a list. Another, a university lecturer, was found with suspicious correspondence from foreign people. Another suspect had some 15 helmets which look like some of those worn by rebels. An old man who lives in the (Ibereshi) suburb was found with a document which he himself wrote. It is a three-page document which talks about what he called the refugee problems.

This problem of accomplices has not stopped the town from resuming normal activities. For instance, today, the Ruhengeri (?shops were opened) and people were able to buy provisions. The bank, despite the serious

problems caused by the attack, intends to reopen before the end of the week so that employees can collect their January salaries. [end recording]

'New Massive Attack' Launched

EA0302204791 Kigali Domestic Service
in English 1430 GMT 3 Feb 91

[Text] While the secretary general of the OAU, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, was visiting Rwanda to realize the situation in Rwanda and reaffirm the OAU's determination to make of the Arusha conference a success, the Inkotanyi [rebel] group launched a new massive attack in the Prefecture of Ruhengeri.

According to military sources in Kigali, the Inkotanyi armed elements attacked yesterday through the saddle between Mount Gahinga and Muhabura. The Inkotanyi took three directions: one westward, the second towards the town of Ruhengeri, and the third towards the commune of Nkumba. But readiness was all on the side of Rwandan Armed Forces. The Rwandan soldiers counter-attacked and contained the assault which (?led) westward towards the town of Ruhengeri, while the attack on the commune of Nkumba was repelled. The Rwandan soldiers were still chasing the enemies who withdrew towards the volcanoes on the side of Ugandan territory.

Casualties on the side of Inkotanyi include more than 100 people who were killed and many weapons and ammunitions which were seized by Rwandan soldiers. The amount of casualties on the side of the Inkotanyi armed elements is expected to swell as the cleansing of the Nkumba area proceeds.

The aim of the many attacks which are repeatedly launched against Rwanda is definitely clear: The Inkotanyi are aiming at destabilizing the country on the economic, political, and social levels, but also on the ecological level. Indeed, the Inkotanyi assailants have been hankering for the destruction of the environment from the very start of the conflict. Before they invaded through the Volcano National Park, the assailants had attacked through the eastern savannah of the Mutara region where the Akagera National Park would offer geographical as well as food facilities. In fact, when the assailants were short of food, which was so often, they relied on the killing of wild animals of the park.

OAU's Salim Arrives, Comments on Peace Process

EA0202174891 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Excerpts] OAU Secretary General Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim arrived today in Kigali for a three-day visit to our country. Salim Ahmed Salim, who arrived at midday at the Gregoire Kayibanda Airport, was welcomed on arrival by Dr. Casimir Bizimungu, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. [passage omitted]

During his stay in Rwanda, Salim Ahmed Salim will hold talks with Rwandan authorities and will visit some areas in the country. The OAU secretary general declared to the press that the pan-African organization is closely following the situation created by the attack of the rebel aggressors against our country and that the OAU is trying to find a solution to the situation through dialogue. He said that his hopes are based on the regional conference on refugees to be organized soon in Arusha, Tanzania. The conference should bring peace back to the region.

Meets Habyarimana, Visits Ruhengeri

EA0302171091 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] This afternoon, General Juvenal Habyarimana, the president of the Republic, held talks with Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim, the OAU secretary general, who has been visiting our country since yesterday. The talks were held at Urugwiro village and focused on the war situation imposed on our country and its repercussions on our subregion. The president and the OAU secretary general also talked about the preparations for the regional summit on Rwandan refugees. The summit could be held during the first half of this month in Arusha, in the northern part of Tanzania. Gerard Gatere has more details:

[Begin Gatere recording] The president of the Republic explained to the OAU secretary general his past and current efforts to find a peaceful solution to the situation currently prevailing in our country. President Juvenal Habyarimana explained to the OAU secretary general his concern over the rebels' repeated attacks, which are prolonging the war.

Salim Ahmed Salim, for his part, informed the president of the Republic about the efforts the OAU is currently making in order to translate into action the decisions taken by the regional heads of state during the Mwanza, Gbadolite, and Goma summits. The OAU secretary general said that the conditions created as of today are very encouraging. He mentioned the meeting of experts and ministers in Kinshasa and the ministers' draft recommendations during the Kinshasa meeting. He said that the consultations currently in progress at the ministerial and heads of state levels allow us to hope for the best from the Arusha conference.

The OAU secretary general declared that he is satisfied with the policy pursued by the president of the Republic and the Rwandan Government to find a solution to the current conflict. He highly appreciates the policy of cohesion and national unity carried out in the general interest of the Rwandan nation. He also took the opportunity to renew his wish that everything be done to end the current conflict and pursue the objective of a final cease-fire. He assured the president of the Republic of the OAU's determination to make the Arusha conference successful both in itself and as a basis for the

post-Arusha period—namely, concerning the mobilization of resources, the creation of conditions for the return of refugees, and refugee resettlement. [end recording]

The OAU secretary general is making efforts to find a peaceful solution to our problem, as Gerard has just said. The OAU secretary general also declared that his organization fully supports our government's policy in its bid to find a solution to the conflict, which is tearing our country apart, and in its efforts to defend our territorial integrity. He declared all this while in Ruhengeri this morning. The OAU secretary general was visiting the town, which witnessed violent fighting between the Rwandan Armed Forces and elements of the so-called Rwandan Patriotic Front, who had occupied the town for a few hours. Francois Nsengiyunva has more details:

[Begin Nsengiyunva recording] Occupation is not the right term. The criminals came to destroy, loot, and kill. They destroyed the Ruhengeri branch of the Rwanda Commercial Bank, where they took 13,900,000 Rwandan francs from the coffers. They destroyed and looted several private houses, including that of the Ruhengeri prefect, the vice chancellor of the Ruhengeri University campus, and that of the representative of the APE [expansion unknown] project. This is just to name those places that the secretary general visited. All these houses are riddled with bullets and their doors and windows were blown up by grenades. At the shopping center, the Marvel Shop was completely destroyed, while stray bullets caused minor damage here and there.

That is what the OAU secretary general saw. He said that he was grieved by the rebels in an Africa where solutions to problems cannot be found through the barrel of the gun; in an Africa that has no right to have the luxury of conflicts instead of channeling its meagre resources into development efforts. Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim, who was accompanied in Ruhengeri by Dr. Casimir Bizimungu, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Mr. Isidore Rukira, the Rwandan ambassador to Addis Ababa, said that he was satisfied with the efforts of the Rwandan Government and its president to create conditions that provide no justification for the current conflict to continue. Given such conditions, the OAU secretary general said, I promise you that I will do everything possible so that a solution may be found to the current conflict in the shortest possible time. [end recording]

Sao Tome & Principe

Convergence Party Wins Legislative Elections

LD0102131391 Lisbon International Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Excerpt] The official results of the legislative elections in Sao Tome and Principe held on 20 January confirmed a landslide victory for the Democratic Convergence Party-Reflection Group [PCD] which obtained a

majority with 54.37 percent of the vote. According to the official results released last night, the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe], in power since independence, obtained 30.53 percent of the vote. The Democratic Coalition, CODO, obtained 5.23 percent, and the Christian Democratic Front got 1.5 percent of the vote.

The PCD has secured 33 of the 55 seats in the future parliament, while the MLSTP will have 21 seats. The Democratic Coalition will have one seat only. [passage omitted]

Pinto da Costa Will Not Run in Elections

*AB0202151891 Paris AFP in English 1435 GMT
2 Feb 91*

[Text] Sao Tome, Feb 2 (AFP)—President Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe will not be a candidate in presidential elections on March 3 and is planning to retire from politics, an official source announced Saturday. Late on Friday, the election organising body confirmed that Mr. Pinto da Costa, 53, had not registered to stand after the defeat of the ruling Sao-Tome and Principe Liberation Movement (MLSTP) in the country's first multi-party elections on January 20.

The presidential contest will be between three former opposition figures: Miguel Trovoada who is supported by the Party of Democratic Convergence-Reflexion Group [PDC-GR] which has just won an absolute majority in the new parliament; Guadalupe de Ceita, an independent candidate; and Afonso dos Santos of the Christian Democratic Front. The PDC-GR will hold 33 out of 55 seats in the new parliament against 21 for the MLSTP and one for the tiny Codo opposition group. Mr. Pinto da Costa's recent introduction of a multi-party system and his earlier conversion from Marxism to pro-Western liberalism failed to convince an electorate eager for change.

Mr. Trovoada, who returned to his homeland last year after a 10-year exile in France is expected to win the March election by a comfortable margin. He served as prime minister and foreign minister under President Pinto da Costa before political differences with the leadership prompted him to leave the country. Mr. Trovoada says he wants to "rehabilitate Sao Tome's image at home and abroad" and Mr. Da Ceita, a doctor and founder-member of the MLSTP, says that if elected he will fight corruption and tackle the country's economic problems.

Mr. Dos Santos was pardoned last year after being sentenced to 22 years imprisonment for an abortive coup in 1988.

Zaire

Public Employees Begin Nationwide General Strike

*AB0202171891 Paris AFP in French 1058 GMT
2 Feb 91*

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 [as received] Feb (AFP)—Civil servants and public service workers (medical and paramedical corps, teachers, researchers, and academic staff) have decided to embark on a general strike throughout the Zairian national territory effective today, 1 February, under the banner of the National Union of Workers of Zaire (UNTZA). The strikers want to obtain an improvement in their living and working conditions and a reassessment of all economic factors.

According to a communique presented to the press today, an inter-sectorial committee comprising representatives of corporations has been set up and charged with handling the strike action in coordination with the UNTZA, which has called on the strikers to stay at home.

If the the UNTZA strike order is followed, approximately 450,000 workers will stop work and only a skeletal service will be provided by the medical services.

Djibouti

French Vessel Taken To Djibouti Port for Repairs

NC0102183091 Baghdad Domestic Service
in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY (INA) has learned that the French naval vessel [name indistinct] has been withdrawn to Djibouti Port for repairs as a result of certain damage inflicted on it in the Arabian Gulf.

The agency cites informed diplomatic sources as saying that 50 injured French troops also arrived in Djibouti to receive medical attention. The same sources added that the French troops have asked a carpenter to make 2,000 coffins to be used for the French troops killed in the lands of Najd and Hejaz [Saudi Arabia] and the Arabian Gulf.

Ethiopia

Kuwait Occupation Causes 'Crisis' Among Factions

NC0302162391 Manama WAKH in English 1535 GMT
3 Feb 91

[Text] Doha, Feb 3 (WAKH)—The Iraqi occupation of Kuwait has resulted in a crisis among three Eritrean factions seeking to merge in the coming few months.

Qatari daily 'AL-'ARAB quoted sources it described as reliable as saying the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Committee led by Abdul 'Abd-al Qadir al-Jilani and the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council have supported Iraqi position on occupation of Kuwait promoting the Eritrean Liberation Front-Unified Organization to pull out of the merger scheme between the three factions.

The paper said the step further complicated the delicate internal situation and undermined the unity of the Eritrean factions.

World Food Program Ship Arrives With Aid

EA0202123491 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] A World Food Program ship with emergency food aid arrived in Mitsiwa for the second time yesterday at 1300. On its second trip, the ship arrived with 114,730 quintals of food. An hour after the ship arrived it was being unloaded.

Transporting the previous consignment of 50,000 quintals of food, which was to be distributed in Eritrea and its environs, will be completed today. The relief food already transported required 258 trips by truck. The 50,000 quintals assigned to Eritreans in the liberated area has already been distributed to famine victims.

EPLF Hinders Distribution

EA0302110291 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Excerpt] It was revealed today that the self-styled shabiyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF] secessionist group has hindered the transportation of relief food from Mitsiwa Port to Asmera, capital city of Eritrea Region. This was the second World Food Program [WFP] consignment unloaded in Mitsiwa by a WFP ship transporting relief supplies to the needy in accordance with the agreement reached between the Ethiopian Government and the WFP to use Mitsiwa for humanitarian relief operations. This was revealed by the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Branch office in Eritrea Autonomous Region, which stated that the second consignment of relief supplies, which was unloaded on 30 January 1991 and which was supposed to be transported by UN trucks to Asmera that day, was disrupted due to feeble reasons given by the secessionist group.

The relief operation, aimed at assisting millions of compatriots faced with famine in the northern part of our country and in Eritrea Autonomous Region in particular due to a shortage of rain in these areas, was disrupted by the secessionist group's attack on Mitsiwa last year. The Ethiopian Government, in collaboration with the WFP, donor governments, and organizations, has made efforts to supply over 250,000 quintals of relief food aid to compatriots in the past 11 months by airlifting it from Aseb to Asmera and distributing it to compatriots, the branch office stated. [passage omitted]

Rebels Says Norway, UK Governments Promise Aid

EA0402125091 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 3 Feb 91

[Text] The Government of Norway has announced that it is going to donate relief food aid worth 10 million krone which is to be shared equally among Eritrean famine victims living in our liberated areas, and those living in enemy-controlled areas. According to yesterday's press release the Government of Norway has announced that the relief food will be channelled through the World Food Program and will enter through the port of Mitsiwa.

The British Government had earlier announced through its minister for overseas development, Lynda Chalker, that the British Government would donate relief food aid worth 8.75 million British pounds to be shared equally and distributed to famine victims in Ethiopia and Eritrea. The relief aid will enter through the port of Mitsiwa.

Wealthy Eritreans in Khartoum Give Relief Aid

EA0302164691 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 3 Feb 91

[Summary] Wealthy Khartoum-based Eritreans have donated more than 1,250,000 Sudanese pounds to help their compatriots who are suffering from starvation. They raised the money at a meeting they held in Khartoum to help their Eritrean compatriots facing starvation.

Mengistu Tours Development Projects in Gambela

EA0402113291 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1000 GMT 3 Feb 91

[Excerpt] Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam today visited various development projects in Gambela administrative area. The ETHIOPIA NEWS AGENCY palace reporter, Asefa Seyoum, has sent us the details by phone from Gambela.

[Begin Asefa recording] Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam has given a reminder that special considerations must be taken into account to release about 1 million hectares of fertile and virgin land with their natural resources in Gambela administrative area for the development of heavy industries and factories as well as for agriculture and animal husbandry. These include atmospheric conditions and objective reality. Comrade President Mengistu said this today when issuing directives to comrades in charge of development activities in Gambela administrative area where fertile land, forests, and rivers have not been used for years. [passage omitted] [end recording]

74 Dergue Members Answer EPDM Amnesty Call

EA3101182991 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian
People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic
0400 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Excerpt] It will be recalled that the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement [EPDM] offered amnesty to all those armed by the Dergue to return to EPDM liberated areas, rejoin their families, and take advantage of this to put their time and energy into production and farming. Accordingly, 74 compatriots responded to the amnesty call and were reunited with their families in Semada District. Many had been involved in the Dergue's destructive mission and had killed many people, looted property, and participated in other destructive activities. Most of these people were Worker's Party of Ethiopia members and officials in the Dergue leadership structure. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Official Says Siad Barre 'Not in Kenya'

EA0402105691 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
4 Feb 91 p. 32

[Article by Kwendo Opanga: "Barre in Kenya, Says USC"]

[Text] A spokesman of the United Somali Congress (USC), which ousted President Mohamed Siad Barre, claimed yesterday that the deposed president had been seen in Kenya's northern town of Wajir, but Kenyan authorities denied the claim. Speaking to the "NATION" on the telephone, the spokesman claimed that the deposed Somali leader had arrived in Wajir on Saturday [2 February] in a convoy of five or six vehicles complete with medical supplies and other provisions and was staying at an unspecified location. Contacted for comment, Mr. Bethwel Kiplagat, the

permanent secretary for foreign affairs, denied Mr. Barre was in Kenya. "What I can tell you straight away is that Mr. Barre is not in Kenya."

83 Members of Ousted Somali Government Arrive

EA0402114091 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
4 Feb 91 p. 3

[Article by George Sunguh: "83 Top Barre Aides Cross Into Kenya"]

[Excerpt] Top officials of the ousted Somali Government yesterday fled into Kenyan island town of Lamu from Kismaayo where the deposed President Siad Barre is reportedly held up by rebel forces. The 83 officials included Mr. Mohamed Hasan Barre, the former deputy finance minister, Mr. Ahmed Hasan Sheikh, the chairman of the supreme court and Brigadier-General Mohamed Jama. The others were four colonels, a Kenyan and a Yemeni woman.

The Lamu DC [District Commissioner], Mr. John Makumi, who received the refugees at the Lamu jetty said arrangements were being made to transport them by road to a temporary camp at Mombasa's Jomo Kenyatta showground. The refugees, reported to have appeared hungry and thirsty, docked in Lamu at around 3:00 PM on twin-engine boats after a three-day voyage. The DC, however, denied rumours that the ousted Somali leader had fled into Kenya.

Two groups of 111 refugees had earlier been transported to Mombasa from Lamu by road. The first batch of 80 left Lamu early in the morning while a second group travelled by bus in the afternoon. [passage omitted]

Kenya Airways Introduces 'Cost-Saving' Measures

EA0302104491 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] To stay in the air, Kenya Airways is introducing stringent cost-saving measures in its operations. Most apparent from Monday will be the cut in flights to Europe and a suspension of flights to Mogadishu, Dubai, Jiddah, and Khartoum. The airline has also combined the Nairobi-Dar es Salaam-Seychelles route.

Official documents on the savings plan, which estimate savings of up to 1.5 billion shillings by the end of the next financial year, reveal fare adjustment plans for both local and international destinations. These are expected to bring in 275 billion shillings. A 6 percent increase on all international routes has been approved by the government with effect from 1 January this year, but the airline faced resistance from the international air travel association, IATA, because countries neighboring Kenya had not requested it.

While the savings measures look big, the net result will be small because apart from increasing costs, traffic is also reduced. The savings and revenue generated in the 1990/1991 financial year was small and came at a time

when the airline had taken a beating from higher fuel prices since August last year.

Somalia

USC Calls for 'Tripartite State Council'

AB0302213691 Paris AFP in French 2052 GMT
2 Feb 91

[Text] London, 2 Feb (AFP)—The United Somali Congress (USC) today called on the Somali National Movement (SNM) and the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM) to immediately form a tripartite "State Council" as a prelude to a transitional government in Somalia in order to guarantee "lasting peace" in the country.

In a communique published this evening in London, the USC called for a meeting "as soon as possible" of the leaders of the three movements who opposed the regime of President Siad Barre.

On 30 January, the USC realized that the appointment of its candidate, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, to the post of president of the Republic following the fall of Mr. Siad "was apparently hasty and contrary to national unity and the interests of the Somali people." The USC now wants "the three liberation movements to ensure that law and order are maintained" in their respective areas of influence.

The USC communique also called on the international community to send urgent aid to Somalia in order "to alleviate the burden of the Somali people after 21 years of dictatorship" through the Mogadishu and Berbera ports.

More on Conference

AB0202132891 Paris AFP in English 1234 GMT
2 Feb 91

[By Michel Sailhan]

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, Feb 2 (AFP)—The new leaders of Somalia are planning a broad-based conference with representatives of major insurgent movements and ethnic groups to give all Somalis a say in the country's political future, interim-president Ali Mahdi Mohamed told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE. "The assembly should take place by February 28 at the latest" said President Ali Mahdi who was nominated on Monday by the United Somali Congress (USC) after its forces took the capital after five weeks of fighting. He said the rebels of the Somali National Movement [SNM] based in the north and the Somali Patriotic Movement [SPM] now headquartered about 30 kilometers (20 miles) west of Mogadishu, would be invited to participate in the talks.

Mr. Ali Mahdi said talks were going on with leaders of the SPM including Colonel Omar Sheiss, whose 600 men were camped at Afgooye and Bahidoo west of the capital. "The talks with the SPM are not over yet but prospects

for agreement are good," he said, adding that Col. Sheiss' forces were about to move south to take control of the port of Kismaayo from where former President Mohamed Siad Barre is thought to be heading towards Kenya. He said the ex-president was "somewhere between Kismaayo and the Kenyan border".

On the SNM, which has been fighting the central government in northern Somalia for several years, he said "contacts have been initiated" with the SNM leadership. But communications links out of Mogadishu had been cut during the battle for the capital, hampering negotiations with the rebels based 1000 kilometers (600 miles) to the north. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, USC guerrillas still punch-drunk with victory, are living it up in what buildings remain habitable in the devastated capital. "You'll have to excuse them, they have just come out of the bush," a USC cadre told an AFP reporter startled by the sporadic bursts of machine-gun fire during a guided tour of the city Friday. At night, celebratory salvos of gunfire, phosphorous flares and tracer bullets light up the sky like a firework display. "They captured the city and their magazines are fully loaded with ammunition looted from state stores," the USC guide said.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mohmoud Mohamed Ashi alias "Shabel" (leopard) has taken over a large and once luxurious villa abandoned by its foreign owners. By a stroke of luck, the villa had not been ransacked and the 39-year-old guerrilla leader found everything he needed to satisfy appetites sharpened by months of deprivation. Shabel was found reclining in front of an Italian T.V. "soap opera" swigging Johnny Walker whisky from an exquisite crystal glass.

With him in the marble-tiled lounge were his wives, his men and a host of guests all in varying states of alcohol-induced euphoria. "I don't give a damn about the politicians," roared "Shabel", his flowered shirt falling open to display a teeshirt with a leopard emblem. "Now I can die. We won this war, you understand that," he insisted, his pepper and salt beard swaying three centimeters (two inches) from the nose of his interlocutor. Shabel let drop the steel rod which he had used since December to mobilise his troops in the bush. "I'm a Somali civilian now. Just call me ex-colonel," he said. [passage omitted]

Acting President Approves Interim Government

EA0202193691 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the acting president of the Republic of Somalia, has approved the formation of the new interim government presented by Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib, the interim prime minister. The members of the new government formed by the interim prime minister are:

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Development of Juba valley	Mohamed Abshir Musa
Minister of Defense	Mohammad Sheikh Hassan Aden
Minister of Reconstruction and Settlement	Abdirahim Abbi Farah
Minister of State for Reconstruction and Settlement	(Hussein Said Ayr)
Minister of Interior	Ahmed Sheikh Hassan
Minister of Justice and Endowments	Sheikh Mohamed Ahmed Bod
Minister of Health	Nur Elmi Osman
Minister of State in the Office of the Prime Minister	(Mohamed Said Filow Samsam)
Minister of Finance and Treasury	Ahmed Hassan Mussa
Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Mohamed Haji Hassan
Minister of State for Finance and Treasury	(Sharifudin Abu Ilmansid)
Minister of Information and National Guidance	Mohammad Sheikh Mohamoud Guled
Minister of Agriculture	Dr. Abdirahman Elmi Egal
Minister of Livestock, Forestry and Ranches	Professor Salim Islow Elmi
Minister of Petroleum and Minerals	(?Abdrahman Hussein Tajir)
Minister of Land and Air Transport	(?Abdullahi Ahmed Firin)
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	Mohammad Ahmed Habel
Minister of Industry	Dr. Ali Elmi Samantar
Minister of Public Works and Housing	Engineer F'assan Mohamoud Mohamed
Minister of Exports	(Sharif Mokhtar Tabi)
Minister of Culture and Higher Education	Ahmed Sheikh Mohamoud
Minister of Commerce	Sheikh Abdulle Mohamoud
Minister of Tourism	(Abdulhamed Mohamed Dor)
Minister of Labor and Social Affairs	Abdullahi Sheikh Ismail
Minister of Youth and Sports	(Abdullahi Afrahaw Boof)
Minister of State for Presidential Affairs	(Mohamoud Mohamed Jama Afbalaar)
Minister of State	Ali Nur Daud
Deputy ministers include:	
Deputy Minister of Exports	Mawlid Mohamed Mohamoud
Deputy Minister of Justice and Endowments	(?Sheikh Ibrahim Mohamed Ayr)
Deputy Minister of Information and National Guidance	Yusuf Sheikh Ali Samantar
Deputy Minister of Petroleum and Minerals	Engineer Mohamoud Suleiman Ahmed
Deputy Minister of Planning and Development of Juba Valley	Hussein Elabeh Fahiyeh
Deputy Minister of Ports and Sea Transport	Ahmed Mohamed Farah Odey
Deputy Minister	Yassin Mohamed Mohamoud
Deputy Minister	

The report adds that Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the acting president, and Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib, the interim prime minister, after the swearing-in ceremony at 0800 tomorrow morning at Villa Baidoha, will deliver a very important speech to the cabinet and to the Somali people in general.

AFP Reports New Government

AB0202212691 Paris AFP in English 2112 GMT
2 Feb 91

[Excerpts] Rome, Feb 2 (AFP)—The United Somali Congress (USC) said here Saturday that a "provisional government of national unity" had been formed in Somalia,

headed by deposed President Siad Barre's former foreign minister, Omar Arteh Ghalib. [passage omitted]

General Mohamed Abshir Moussa, chief of the Somali Police before the coup of 1969, was appointed deputy prime minister and minister for Planning, said USC spokesman Abdulkadir Mohamed, quoting radio reports from Somalia (Gen. Moussa was jailed for 12 years for his involvement in Manifesto, a peaceful opposition movement during the Siad regime.)

Ahmed Sheikh Hassan, a member of the "National Salvation Committee" set up in the Somali capital Mogadishu

just before the regime fell, was named interior minister, while another member of the committee, Mohamed Sheikh Hassan Aden, was appointed defense minister.

Not all cabinet posts had been filled, said the USC, whose forces took the capital after five weeks of fighting.

A former police chief, Mohamed Jama, takes that job again. He is from the north of Somalia, where another rebel group, the Somali National Movement (SNM), had been fighting the Siad government for several years. A former member of Parliament, Abdullahi Ghal Sabriye, would serve temporarily as mayor of Mogadishu, the USC spokesman said.

An SNM spokesman refused to comment on the USC report. He recalled that the SNM had refused to regard as legitimate "self-proclamations made in Mogadishu by the so-called interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed." [passage omitted]

Prime Minister States Government 'Priorities'

AB0302142491 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT
3 Feb 91

[By Michel Sailhan]

[Text] Mogadishu, Feb 3 (AFP)—Somali Prime Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib wants to restore law and order, secure foreign aid for reconstruction, and reconcile the country's different factions in the wake of the overthrow of Mohamed Siad Barre. "We must restore order and security to protect the property of Somalis and foreigners," Mr. Arteh told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE in an interview Saturday in which he outlined his top three priorities. Somali radio has since announced the formation of an interim government under Mr. Arteh. The government, which was to be sworn in Sunday, includes several members of the reconciliation committee set up before the overthrow of Major General Siad Barre, but some posts are still apparently vacant. The nomination of a foreign minister has yet to be announced.

Thousands of guerrillas of the United Somali Congress (USC) were still occupying the capital Mogadishu a week after the USC forced the ousted president to flee following a month of bitter fighting and looting. Without electricity, communications, or transportation—fuel is becoming increasingly scarce—many of the guerrilla units have been cut off from USC commanders. Tanks and abandoned vehicles blocked the streets of the once graceful city, several districts of which have been left in ruins.

On Thursday residents started burying some of the rotting corpses littering Sinai Road, one of Mogadishu's main streets. Six days after the fighting ended, gunfire and explosions still rocked the city as rebel fighters celebrated victory by shooting in the air. Foreign aid will not be resumed unless law and order are rapidly restored, the prime minister acknowledged.

"We appeal to the international community to come to our aid. We need food, medicine and fuel. I think Somalia has many friends and I appeal to them," Mr. Arteh said.

The country's new leaders say the airport is open and safety conditions are normal for incoming aircrafts. "We must rebuild our wrecked city, get water supplies back and feed the thousands of homeless returning to Mogadishu," the prime minister added.

Hundreds of people queue daily, plastic containers in hand, at wells, as taps ran dry soon after fighting reached the capital December 30. The meagre food stocks seized at the port after the fighting are almost finished, raising fears of famine in the capital.

The third priority of the new authorities is to get a process of national reconciliation under way, Mr. Arteh said. He stressed that the team which had taken power was "determined to contribute to solving the country's immediate problems. We have no other intentions," said Mr. Arteh, who was appointed January 17 before the fall of Maj. Gen. Siad Barre but who was retained by the new acting president, Ali Mahdi Mohamed.

The reconciliation committee, composed of elders and prominent Somalis, meets daily in the Villa Baidoha, on the outskirts of Mogadishu. The committee's 100 members are drawn from all of Somalia's ethnic groups, clans and confederations, said Jawari Mohamed, a former labour minister who is the committee's general secretary.

SPM Reportedly Captures Town of Afgoooye

EA0202194691 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali
National Movement in Somali 1610 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] Mogadishu—Reports reaching us from the capital city of Hamar [Mogadishu] say that the Somali Patriotic Movement [SPM] has captured Afgoooye town [west of Mogadishu]. The reports further add that residents of the town warmly welcomed the SPM forces. The residents met with [words indistinct] and jointly raised issues pertaining to the downfall of Mohamed Siad Barre's system and security.

SNM Claims Control of Northwest Regions

EA0202194491 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali
National Movement in Somali 1610 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] The Somali National Movement [SNM] has of late taken control of all administrative roles in the northwestern regions of the country. The SNM has now embarked on ways of establishing a well-founded administration over the captured areas in the northwestern regions. In light of this need, Fighter Abdirahman Ahmed Ali, chairman of the SNM, in the company of some members of the Executive Committee and Central Committee, has toured several areas in Hargeysa town. The chairman and his companions assessed the extent of

damage inflicted on the town. They expressed the need to embark quickly on ways of finding solutions to the problems inherited from Big Mouth's [afweyneh—nickname for Siad Barre] regime.

Vice Chairman Tours Berbera

EA0202203491 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1610 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] Fighter Hassan Isah Jama, the vice chairman of the Somali National Movement [SNM], today left for a working visit to Berbera town. The vice-chairman, who is making an extensive tour of the town, met with officials of Berbera town and urged them to embark jointly on work to reconstruct the country, to emerge from the problems left behind by the departed regime of Mohamed Siad Barre.

Groups Meet on Mogadishu Reconstruction

EA0102190491 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Text] A huge meeting of representatives from the Somali Unity Organization, the Reconciliation Committee, the First Manifesto Group, and others, which discussed ways of fighting looters and senseless murder, cleaning up Hodan District, opening up business centers, and encouraging residents to return to their homes, was held last night in the Hodan District of Mogadishu. The meeting, which was addressed by elders of Hodan District—Mohamed Haji Hashi, Haji Ali Abdi Hirsi, Abdulle Gureh Jimcaleh, and Isa Ali Mireh—discussed ways of tackling the destruction which has hit the district and the need for the Somali people to understand their responsibilities. They emphasized the need for the residents of Hodan to return to their areas and reopen business centers and other essential services necessary for the survival of the community.

Correspondents Abdulle Hussein Calasow and Abdulrazak Abdulle Gureh, who attended the meeting, also reported that Sheikh Ibrahim Sulei spoke at the meeting as well as Haji Ahmed Rageh and Engineer Hassan Mohamed Hassanow, who said that Islam condemns murder and looting and spoke of the need to bury the dead. The correspondents reported that elders of the Reconciliation Committee, the First Manifesto Group, and the residents of Hodan District sent support messages and congratulations to the interim president and prime minister, Ali Mahdi Mohamed and Omar Arteh Ghalib.

Radio Urges Somalis To Return to Mogadishu

EA0102194491 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0919 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Text] We wish all Somali people, wherever they are listening, a good Friday. We call on all the Somali people who have fled from Mogadishu due to the attacks and suffering brought about by dictator Mohamed Siad

Barre, to return to Mogadishu, where there is 100 percent security. We call on all departments responsible for work to return to their places of work. This is because the people have great needs, especially regarding water, communications, and electricity. We also kindly ask them to come back to Mogadishu immediately, where we confirm there is 100 percent security. We also call for the return of our colleagues who fled Mogadishu during the wars.

MSF Team Returns to Mogadishu 1 Feb

AB0302083691 Paris AFP in English 0843 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] Nairobi, Feb 2 (AFP)—The French-based medical aid group Medecins sans Frontieres (Doctors without Borders, or MSF) has resumed its activities in the war-shattered Somali capital of Mogadishu, MSF officials said here Friday. MSF's medical team had left the city on Wednesday because of the dangerous conditions there, but officials here said that the four-member team was able to return on Friday. Thousands of people have died in Mogadishu since December 30, when fighting broke out between rebels and troops loyal to the government of then President Mohamed Siad Barre. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, who took over as president this week after Mr. Siad Barre fled the capital, has put the total death toll at 5,000.

Commentary on BBC, Other Radios' 'Lies'

EA0102185691 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1125 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Radio commentary]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Some radios have broadcast misinformation, fabricating lies about the country, which is very bad and should be avoided. They do this with the intention of sowing discord among the Somali people. It seems that news broadcasts by radios, especially the BBC, are always dredging up reports that are contrary to the interests of the Somali people and show no interest in vital statements or the interests of the Somali people, as Radio Mogadishu does, or they distort meaning or slant it in such a way as to divide the people into tribes and groups fighting over power or its like.

The idea behind this is to divide people, but the people are aware of this and have had enough. Nevertheless, everyone today sees what the interests of the Somali people are, and every knowledgeable person knows our task is to save this nation from its current problems and also to take steps and start an immediate campaign on the ways people can help themselves. Listeners, in fact we see this as being disadvantageous to the reputation of the radio.

Uganda

Paper Reports 'Heavy Fighting' in Northern Rwanda

AB0402113391 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT
4 Feb 91

[Text] Kampala, Feb 4 (AFP)—Heavy fighting has broken out in northern Rwanda between government troops and rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPT), the NEW VISION newspaper reported here Monday. The Ugandan paper said rebels launched an attack on government troops stationed at Kangoma hill four kilometres (2.5 miles) from the Uganda border area of Kamwezi last Thursday, [31 January].

Quoting rebel sources the paper said 18 government troops had been killed and 22 captured since the fighting erupted. Rebels also seized virtually all the arms and food supplies when government troops fled from the rebel onslaught. The paper did not say how many rebels were killed in the attack which was commanded by

former Ugandan National Resistance Army (NRA) Captain Byaruhanga. It said after the attack the rebels, several hundred strong, escaped through Agahimba a few miles from Nyagatare town.

Rebel sources told an AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE correspondent that their forces had virtually cut off government troops in northern Rwanda from the capital Kigali by mining all roads and blowing up bridges along major roads. The rebels claimed that their operational zone now extends from Kagitumba on the northern border with Uganda to the Zairian border in the west. The local population in the Ugandan area of Kamwezi was quoted as saying they had seen an increased number of helicopters indicating that government soldiers were relying on air transport for supplies.

On Sunday, Rwanda authorities said in a radio broadcast that government troops had killed 100 rebels in renewed fighting in the north-west even as the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim in a visit to the country was calling for urgent steps to end fighting in Rwanda.

Pretoria Possibly Continued Iraqi Arms Sales

MB0202142091 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 1-7 Feb 91 p 10

[Report by Gavin Evans, Mark Geisser, and Arthur Gavshon: "Arms for Iraq: The Real Evidence"]

[Text] Evidence is mounting that South Africa continued its arms trade with Iraq after announcing in August 1990 that it had joined the international embargo against the Saddam regime.

British and American governments are taking this evidence seriously, and investigating reports of clandestine South African arms sales to Iraq before and after the United Nations banned trade with the Gulf state. Diplomatic sources say the matter has been raised with Pretoria.

Military sources said yesterday it was very probable that some of the 200 G5 mobile howitzers bought from Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] by Iraq have already been put to use in this week's land battles which saw at least 20 U.S. Marines dead over the past two days.

The illicit trade was first reported in THE WEEKLY MAIL two weeks ago, following reports in THE DAILY MAIL last August which exposed South Africa's arms links with Iraq.

THE WEEKLY MAIL has now discovered that although Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha announced that South Africa was joining the embargo on August 23 1990, the embargo was only gazetted more than 11 weeks later—on November 9—by Trade Minister Kent Durr.

In the interim South Africa repoted a record R[and]2.7-billion trade surplus in "unclassified exports" for October. Some economists believe that this was due to a massive arms sale, and speculate that it was a payment from Iraq.

This would explain why the embargo was only gazetted in November. Constitutional experts have verified for THE WEEKLY MAIL that, because South African law works by decree and not by proclamation, the embargo only became law once gazetted.

South African Defence Force arms experts and United Nations arms embargo enforcers agree it is unlikely South Africa would risk an arms sale to Iraq in December, after the embargo became law, as was claimed by THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT also alleged that Saddam was paid by the South Africans on a visit to Zambia, and that shells adapted by South Africa to carry chemical warheads were part of the sale.

Some of this has already been thrown into question. It is now clear Saddam never visited Zambia, and, says JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY South African correspondent Helmut Hietman, "South Africa does not have the capacity to adapt artillery shells for poison".

Defence Minister Magnus Malan has denied the INDEPENDENT report as "obvious and blatant lies". What is beyond doubt, however, is that South Africa did supply Iraq with the howitzers used to fire the artillery shells.

THE WEEKLY MAIL put this, and several other allegations, to Malan's communications director, Dr. Das Herbst, who replied that these had been dealt with in the minister's statement. In fact Malan pointedly did not address any of THE WEEKLY MAIL's allegations made over the past five months.

—South Africa has been trading arms for oil with Iraq since 1981

—South Africa supplied both sides in the Iran-Iraq war, until Iraq threatened to cancel its contract if Iran was still supplied. After that, trade continued only with Iraq.

—South Africa has now supplied both sides in the Gulf War, as it has recently sold 70 G6 heavy artillery systems to the United Arab Emirates

—Iraq recently bought an arsenal of weapons from Armscor, including the 200 G5s

—Iraq made a payment to South Africa in October 1990 that resulted in the unprecedented trade surplus of R2.7-billion in "unclassified exports"

—After August South Africa may still have been receiving money from arms sales to Iraq for deals concluded before the embargo came into effect.

This has been the approach taken by several European firms—notably in Germany and Austria—which continued military deliveries to Iraq for some time after the UN embargo came into force, justifying this by arguing they were merely fulfilling pre-embargo contracts.

The British and American governments, however, are evidently not entirely satisfied by the South African government's denials.

"We follow up all reports saying that arms are being supplied to Iraq," a British Foreign Office spokesman told THE WEEKLY MAIL.

Other British and American government officials in London said the issue of South African weapon and ammunition dealings with the Iraqis had been raised with the authorities in Pretoria.

Commenting on the allegations and denials, Democratic Party President's Councillor and security expert James Selfe said the problem lay in the web of secrecy surrounding South Africa's international arms sales.

"These things are specifically excluded from South Africa's foreign earnings calculations, so it's very difficult to verify allegations made.

"In future the solution lies in greater openness in this regard, because the present situation constantly puts the country in embarrassing positions—such as when we were accused of selling arms to Argentina during the Falklands war."

The Armaments Development and Production Act prohibits the disclosure of "any information in relation to the acquisition, supply, marketing, importation, export,

development, manufacture, maintenance or repair of, or research in connection with armaments”.

There are also over 150 companies which are exempt by ministerial decree from disclosing details of their operations—many of them involved with arms sales and purchases.

The United Nations arms embargo against South Africa was first imposed in 1963 and became mandatory in 1977. Since then, South Africa has become one of the 10 largest arms exporting countries in the world.

Among the countries where governments or companies of individuals businessmen are reported to have violated the embargo are Britain, France, the United States, Belgium, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Israel, Denmark, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Chile, Argentina, Austria, Greece, Iran, Morocco, Zaire, Switzerland, Somalia and Taiwan.

Sources close to Armscor say that over the past three years countries in the Middle East have been South Africa's main arms clients.

Allegations of South African arms sales to Gulf countries first surfaced in 1983 when British arms dealer Ian Smalle, charged with illegally conspiring to export arms to Iran and Iraq, was reported as claiming that he was the United Kingdom representative of Armscor.

Last year, sources close to British intelligence claimed that South Africa swapped at least 100 G5s, together with Kukri missile systems, for \$1-billion-worth of Iraqi oil, and that this relationship was first set up in 1981.

It was also claimed that South Africa sold an unspecified number of G5s to Iran during its war with Iraq.

De Klerk 'Manifesto' on 'New' South Africa

MB0302124291 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 3 Feb 91 p 2

[Boxed item: “Manifesto for the New South Africa”]

[Text] This week President F.W. de Klerk released a manifesto setting out the values which he believes should form the basis of a new South Africa. This important document will be at the heart of future negotiations.

MANIFESTO FOR THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA

We, as South Africans from all walks of life, associating ourselves with the goodwill and the shared desire for justice, peace and freedom among the majority of our fellow South Africans, declare:

That a just and fair New South Africa, free from apartheid, requires a strong South African nation,

That there exists, therefore, an urgent need for the leaders of all our people and communities to come together to shape a mutually acceptable new constitution for our country,

That such a constitution should be based on the rule of law and lay the foundation for a nation dedicated to justice, democracy and freedom for all, through the pursuit of participation, peace, progress, and prosperity,

That Christian values and universally accepted civilised norms and standards should be maintained in South Africa together with recognition and protection of freedom of faith and worship,

That all the people of our country should take part in this endeavour,

That we, to this end, subscribe to the following:

PARTICIPATION: A FREE AND DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL SYSTEM

We commit ourselves to the creation of a free and democratic political system in South Africa, in which:

- All people shall be free in this, their country of birth;
- All the people of our land shall participate fully at all levels of government on the basis of universal adult franchise;
- The government of one country shall at all times be based upon the consent of the governed;
- All people shall be equal before the law, and shall enjoy equal rights regardless of race, colour, sex or creed;
- The rights of all individuals and minorities defined on a non-racial basis shall be adequately protected in the constitution and in a constitutionally guaranteed and justiciable Bill of Rights;
- Freedom of expression, within the generally recognised bounds of responsibility, shall be the right of all people;
- Freedom of movement and of association shall be guaranteed to all.

PROGRESS: AN EQUITABLE SOCIAL SYSTEM

—We commit ourselves to the creation of an equitable social system in South Africa in which:

- The human dignity of each individual, being a unique creature of God, shall be respected at all times;
- Freedom of religion and of worship shall be guaranteed for all;
- All discrimination shall be eliminated and discriminatory legislation shall be repealed;
- The goal of just and equitable educational systems, accessible to all, shall be striven for unswervingly;
- Access for all to affordable shelter shall be a high priority.

PROSPERITY: A FREE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC SYSTEM

We commit ourselves to the creation of a free and equitable economic system in South Africa in which:

- All people shall be free to sell their labour and market their products;
- The ownership of property shall be open to all;
- Economic growth with the emphasis on the creation of employment shall be vigorously promoted;
- The resources of the state shall be fairly used for the common good, with special regard to the socio-economic backlogs existing in our country;

—The State and all the members of our society shall accept our responsibility as custodians of our environment and resources.

PEACE: FREEDOM AND SECURITY FOR ALL

We commit ourselves to the maintenance of South Africa as a sovereign independent state, secure against foreign interference, in which:

- The protection of and respect for life, liberty and property shall be a first principle;
- The peaceful settlement of political and other disputes between groups and individuals shall form the foundation of a democratic society;
- Violence and intimidation shall not be tolerated as tools to attain political ends;
- The State shall be charged with the duty to ensure the maintenance of stability in a peaceful and orderly society;
- The application of the powers of State shall be limited to the minimum necessary for the maintenance of a peaceful and orderly society, and shall be governed by the law.

We, who associate ourselves with this Manifesto, recognise that we are still divided by many differences concerning the manner in which these ideals may best be realised, but:

We also recognise that we are united in our love for our country and all its people, and therefore

We declare that we are determined to apply all our talents and our labours to overcome these differences and to find a peaceful way to build a great South African nation and a better future for the generations to come.

Reaction to De Klerk Parliamentary Speech

Canadian Premier Applauds

MB0202155991 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] The Canadian prime minister, Mr. Brian Mulroney, applauded President de Klerk's commitment to dismantling the remaining discriminatory laws.

Mr. Mulroney said in Ottawa that he had called Mr. de Klerk to praise him on his moves to end apartheid. He said Canada was pleased with the courage and visionary leadership demonstrated by President de Klerk.

On the question of lifting sanctions imposed against South Africa, Mr. Mulroney said his government wanted time to study the changes.

Mr. Mulroney also welcomed the recent announcement that a multiparty conference would be convened to discuss the adoption of a new constitution.

Minister Viljoen on Reform

MB0302193291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1919 GMT 3 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA—The abolishment of South Africa's population register according to racial

classification, which was announced by State President F.W. de Klerk on Friday [1 February], does not mean the scrapping of the three racially separate voters' rolls.

This was said on Sunday evening by Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, minister of constitutional development, interviewed on SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] TV.

Dr Viljoen said that while population registration along racial lines had been abolished for all newly-born South Africans, the existing voting rolls would not be affected.

"Elections can still take place on separate voting rolls according to race and the existing (racial) classifications on the voting rolls will still be maintained.

"Voting rights will have to be introduced in the new constitution which will have to be negotiated. In the new constitution, the equal political rights will be made possible," he said.

He denied that the abolishment of the Population Registration Act had merely been a gesture.

"On the contrary, the entire racial classification department will disappear for new citizens. However, as an interim measure, we must maintain the existing classification system on the three separate voters' rolls so that we can hold elections for the three parliamentary systems," he said.

On the land ownership issue, Dr. Viljoen said it was not necessary for especially any Afrikaner farmers to fear losing their land ownership rights once the Land Act and other apartheid measures were abolished.

"The abolishment of those acts does not intend to encroach upon the present land ownership rights and title of any white owners of land. It merely means that in the future, anyone of any race can buy land which becomes available on the open market.

"Moreover, in the state president's planned white paper on the subject, land ownership rights will be outlined. For instance, financing will be accommodated for people of colour to obtain credit facilities and support from the Land Bank.

"Other legal measures to protect land will also be outlined, for instance in connection with erosion, overgrazing and squatting," Dr. Viljoen said.

Dr. Viljoen repeated the National Party's [NP] oft-stated public viewpoint that it rejected an interim government and constituent assembly, which is demanded by the African National Congress but is rejected by the Inkatha Freedom Party.

He said it was the NP viewpoint that a multi party conference of all South African political leaders should negotiate these issues.

"It is unacceptable to the National Party that a constitution should be decided merely by a majority group. Instead, this document should be decided by all the main components of society," Dr. Viljoen said.

"We should muster as many organisations as possible behind this document, so that we have at least three-quarters or 80 percent common ground," Dr. Viljoen concluded.

Viljoen Interviewed

*MB0302201891 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1815 GMT 3 Feb 91*

[Interview on the "Agenda" program with Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, minister of constitutional development, by Freek Robinson, South African Broadcasting Corporation correspondent, in Cape Town—live]

[Excerpts] [Robinson, in Afrikaans] We are now in Cape Town and with us is Dr. Gerrit Viljoen. [passage omitted]

[Changes to English] I want to refer you to the differences that you have with the ANC [African National Congress]. We know that the ANC has a specific view on the question of an interim government and a constituent assembly. We have asked the ANC to be with us tonight, but unfortunately they could not provide us with a spokesman; but I want to refer you to a statement made by Mr. Nelson Mandela yesterday at a news conference in Johannesburg.

[Begin Mandela video recording] Once we have decided to negotiate then every issue of importance in preparing for a postapartheid South Africa will be negotiated, and therefore we won't take any position except to say that on the question of a constituent assembly and the interim government we are determined to have this, but we are not going to make any prescription before we actually come to the negotiating table and exchange views with those with whom we are negotiating. [end recording]

[Robinson] Dr. Viljoen, President de Klerk has emphatically rejected the idea of an interim government and a constituent assembly. How are you going to reconcile your views with that of the ANC?

[Viljoen] Well, obviously the fact that we accept that these are matters to be negotiated and that there must be a multiparty conference which will negotiate the modalities for the composition of an ultimate constitutional conference and for its functioning, implies that we must accept that there will be a meeting of minds, that there will be a debating of merits of the two points of view, the view in favor of a constituent assembly elected on a simple majoritarian one-man, one-vote basis which is propounded by the ANC, and our view that the negotiating conference should consist of the leaders of all the political parties who have a proven support base.

[Robinson] But their argument against that of course is that those parties are not necessarily representative. They have no mandate.

[Viljoen] We on the other hand argue very clearly that to have an election on a simple majoritarian base at the initial stage of the negotiation really means that you start off with the goal at which many of the participants are aiming, mainly to have a simple, unqualified majoritarian system in future, and this is unacceptable to us. If we start off with a kind of an

election which reflects that ultimate aim of those people who want a majoritarian system, then obviously there will be no need for negotiation after the election because the majority will sit down and decide about the constitution.

[Robinson] So, your view is that the multiparty conference can in fact evolve into something of that kind.

[Viljoen] Yes, because a simple majoritarian election will by definition, in the real negotiating phase, exclude the majority parties, and the majority will simply decide the whole matter. This is quite unacceptable because a constitution is a matter which is not to be decided only by a majority but by all the main components of the population. It has to have a lasting effect. It has to be accepted. It has to have a legitimacy in the mind [as heard], not only of the majority group in the population but all the main components, especially in such a plural and diversified nation as ours.

[Robinson] Doctor, I am sure we are not going to resolve all the differences about these questions tonight but I want to refer you lastly to the published manifesto of the government. What status, if at all, does that document have in politics from now on?

[Viljoen] Well, the state president used that document to formulate what he propounds as the basic values and ideals which are common to all South Africans. He clearly states that we still have many differences and he didn't try to take issue on the differences. He tried to find the common denominators which we all share with each other, and the status of that document, he clearly said, is really in a sense a point of beginning. He doesn't propound this as a final dogmatic document but as a matter which could be discussed, which could be negotiated. But ultimately, the goal will be to muster as many South Africans, as many organizations and movements, political groups behind this document as possible, because it would be a tremendous strengthening of the negotiating process if we can start knowing that we not only have a lot of big and serious differences with each other, but that in fact we have perhaps for three-quarters or 80 percent of the total area also a large area of common ground which we share with each other.

[Robinson] Well, we will see whether we can establish that later tonight when we have a debate with other parliamentarians. I hope at least that we have a basis for our discussion, and we will be back after this break when we will listen to Inkatha.

ANC's Mandela Sees 'Positive Step'

*MB0202165591 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[Excerpts] Reaction to the state president's address at the opening of Parliament yesterday is still being widely received. [passage omitted]

Mr. Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], warned the international community at a news conference in Johannesburg today not to reconsider the lifting of sanctions against South Africa too hastily.

[Begin Mandela recording in English] Whatever changes have been brought about or the government intends bringing about, the reality is that apartheid is still in force. We still have no vote. We can't be members of Parliament. The state organs are still dominated by whites. The police are still harassing, persecuting, even killing our people. [end recording]

Mr. Mandela said that various issues discussed by Mr. de Klerk should be seen in a realistic light. He said the scrapping of the law on land ownership is a positive step but it should be taken further so that blacks can benefit by the move.

Mandela Comments Further

MB0202192791 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Excerpts] The ANC [African National Congress] has welcomed the planned scrapping of apartheid legislation announced by State President F.W. de Klerk yesterday but says the time has still not yet come for the lifting of sanctions.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] At a news conference in Johannesburg today the ANC said that although President de Klerk had moved a long way on the road to a democratic South Africa, apartheid was still in place. The organization's deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, warned the international community not to be too hasty in lifting sanctions. [passage omitted]

Referring to the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, Mr. Mandela said although whites might regard this as revolutionary, blacks didn't. He pointed out that they did not have the money to take advantage of this. As far as the Land Act was concerned, Mr. Mandela said the government should give blacks the capital and provide them with schemes which would enable them to buy land. Mr. Mandela also spoke about education and local authorities.

[Mandela] We don't think it should take decades to put white children on the same basis as the black children. The simple thing to do is to pay, to spend as much on black education as is being spent on white children, and that can be done in a couple of months. It is not an issue which should take decades to rectify.

Now also, on the question of local government, the statement of the president shows that in spite of his desire to bring about profound political changes in the country, he is still a prisoner of the old mentality which has reigned in the National Party for the last 42 years where decisions must be made by white authorities and not by Parliament itself. The decision as to whether we are going to have a nonracial system of local government is not left with Parliament, it is left with white councillors who are in power today, and that position we cannot accept, just as we cannot accept the position as far as education is concerned, where the decision must rest not on laws enacted by Parliament but on the views of the white parents; and it is not the way to bring about changes where you allow the very minority which has been responsible for this repressive system to decide

whether, in this particular case, they should bring about liberal reform. [end recording]

ANC Hails Speech

MB0202122691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1120 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 2 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] on Saturday lavished praise on State President F.W. de Klerk for announcing that all apartheid legislation would be repealed in the coming months, but went on to urge him to scrap all security legislation that prohibits free political expression.

In its formal response to Mr de Klerk's landmark announcements in Parliament on Friday, the ANC said that they remained of the view that apartheid must be abolished now and the process towards a non-racial democracy must begin as soon as possible.

"We therefore commend Mr F.W. de Klerk for his announcements yesterday that all apartheid legislation will be abolished in the coming months.

"We also welcome his belated acceptance of the principle that all people in our country are one nation," said ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela at the organization's headquarters in Johannesburg.

In further praise Mr Mandela described Mr de Klerk's stated manifesto as a fundamental departure from apartheid framework. "It therefore deserves recognition."

The ANC leader expressed satisfaction with what he described as the narrowing of views between Mr F.W. de Klerk's National Party and the ANC.

Despite this, the organisation still had some deep reservations about Mr de Klerk's rejection of a constituent assembly and an interim government.

The ANC also noted the "remarkable absence" in Mr de Klerk's opening of Parliament speech of reference to current security legislation—described by Mr Mandela as "the most obstinate obstacles to free political activity".

"These security laws have been the subject of intense discussions between the ANC and the government for the past nine months. De Klerk's silence on the release of political prisoners, ending all political trials and the return of exiles is also cause for alarm.

"These omissions suggest a reluctance on the government's part to relinquish the inordinate powers it wields in terms of these laws.

"This underscores the urgency of the installation of an interim government, reflective of all the political forces in our country."

Dealing with the homelands system, Mr Mandela urged Mr de Klerk to address the issue and to adopt measures to ensure that all the people of South Africa, including those in

the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei] states, participate in determining the future of South Africa.

The press conference was unique by ANC standards in the sense that Mr Mandela's response was played over a tape recorder with him sitting in front, because the organisation's computer, due to a technical malfunction, could not print out copies of his speech.

PAC's Mkwetu Criticizes Speech

*MB0102191291 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Text] Not all antiapartheid organizations are overjoyed. The Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, is already known for hanging back from the negotiations going on between the ANC [African National Congress] and the government. It also rejects calls for a multiparty congress to thrash out the country's future, and instead insists on a constituent assembly. So, not unexpectedly the PAC has reservations about President de Klerk's measures today. On the line, Barney Mthombothi asked the PAC's president, Clarence Mkwetu, why the scrapping of fundamental apartheid laws wasn't enough:

[Begin recording] [Mkwetu] Actually, the problem with PAC is not with the laws of the country. It is with our land. We have been clamoring for our land. That's our position all along.

[Mthombothi] What do you think the government should have been doing?

[Mkwetu] Well, it should have at least listened to the demands. We marched this morning—PAC, ANC, and some other organizations—clamoring for a constituent assembly. That is our stand. We feel if this could be brought about, we could sit down and iron out our differences and come up with a constitution that will be drawn about by people who have been mandated by the majority of the people.

[Mthombothi] But don't you think that the repeal of these laws is a step in the right direction?

[Mkwetu] Apartheid rests on a number of pillars. If, for instance, you take one pillar it still remains apartheid as long as the other pillars are still there. You still have the tricameral parliament. He said nothing about it. We still have the bantustans. Our country has been divided into small bantustans. They are still there. In fact we are not fighting for concessions.

[Mthombothi] What is the struggle as far as you are concerned?

[Mkwetu] We are saying the land should be returned to the rightful owners, and the rightful owners are the African people. [end recording]

CP Leader Comments

*MB0102190891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1902 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 1 SAPA—The Conservative Party's [CP] walkout of Parliament on Friday was staged to inform the government of the seriousness with which the CP viewed the proposed repeal of discriminatory legislation, the leader of the CP, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, said.

The CP's unprecedented action came during the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk's opening speech to Parliament.

In a statement released on Friday, Dr. Treurnicht said the repeal of the Land Acts, Group Areas Act and Population Registration Act touched the roots of own community life, the self-determination of nations, the right of whites to their own government and land and led to further division and friction.

"It is surprising that Mr. de Klerk wants to institute an obsolete order in South Africa. The time for a centralised unitary state for different nations has past. Nations now want their own land and want to govern themselves. This is a fundamental, worldwide principle that is being raped in South Africa.

"No matter how much shouting is done against apartheid, it will still not make the Afrikaner Nation, the white nation or any other non-white nation irrelevant or keep them quiet when their existence, freedom and right to self-determination is tampered with."

Tutu Says Address 'Good in Parts'

*MB0102175691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1551 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service. Issued by: Church of the Province, Friday, February 1: News Release from the Anglican Church]

[Text] [No dateline as received]—The opening address of the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, to Parliament today was "like the curate's egg—good in parts," said Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Archbishop Tutu said in Cape Town:

"There are parts of it for which he (Mr. de Klerk) must be commended. It is (the decisions) to repeal the Land Acts and the Group Areas Act, and we saw in the reaction of the Conservative Party just how they felt.

"For that I take my hat off to the state president. But he said nothing about a general amnesty for political prisoners, he didn't say anything about exiles, he's not said anything about the hit squads and the whole security situation in the country. But more importantly is his rejection of the constituent assembly and interim government, which are the proposals that the people want...

"So we can say his speech is like the curate's egg, good in parts."

SACC Gives Mixed Reviews

MB0202072991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2311 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 1 SAPA— Approval and disapproval from the South African Council of Churches [SACC] greeted President F W de Klerk's speech at the opening of Parliament on Friday.

In a statement the SACC said it welcomed the assurance that all laws to enforce racial discrimination will be scrapped in the next few months.

"We congratulate the president for his determination and courage in making changes towards the building of a new South Africa," the statement said.

Mr de Klerk's promotion of the idea of an all-party conference to discuss South Africa's future was also welcomed by the SACC, but his rejection of a constituent assembly was a disappointment.

"We church leaders see the constituent assembly as the organ which would be truly representative of all the people of South Africa to work out a new constitution."

The SACC said it was also disappointed that Mr de Klerk did not review security legislation, announce the release of all political prisoners or a general amnesty for exiles, as well as reforms in the education system.

The SACC said it was disheartened by Mr de Klerk's comments on protest and said it would support mass action policy.

Mass action, according to the SACC, was the only peaceful way "those who have no political representation ... will be able to communicate their feelings".

Despite the disappointments the SACC said it hoped "the president will soon be able to implement today's (Friday's) promises and that he will take further steps to address the issues still outstanding".

CAST Says De Klerk 'Oblivious'

MB0202071891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2116 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 1 SAPA—President F W de Klerk appeared to be oblivious to the serious problems created by "undemocratic and unrepresentative" structures in the townships in his address to parliament, the Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal [CAST] charged on Friday.

"We are very perturbed that he made absolutely no mention of the future of the black local authorities and coloured and Indian management committees," CAST Assistant General Secretary Cas Coovadia said in a statement made available to SAPA on Friday.

CAST said while it welcomed Mr de Klerk's comment that legislation would be put to parliament facilitating joint provision of services to townships and cities, establishment of joint administrations and the creation of

single tax bases between townships and cities, it must emphasise that these issues cannot be addressed in isolation of those of black councillors, coloured and Indian management committee members.

The continued attempts to legitimise "illegal structures" militated against the smooth facilitation of local politics, it said.

"It is these very people, councillors and management committee members, who cause pain to our people. It is also these people who are the single most serious impediment to progress in the resolution of local problems."

It said while it welcomed the "long overdue" repeal of the Group Areas and Land Acts, it must appeal to affirmative action to redress the imbalance in land distribution.

Extraparliamentary Groups React

MB0102194891 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Excerpts] Diverse reaction has been received from extraparliamentary organizations to the speech by the state president. Coleen Hendriks of our parliamentary news staff reports:

[Begin Hendriks recording] The reaction of political organizations not represented in Parliament has been mainly negative. While those on the right of the political spectrum questioned the government's mandate, those on the left expressed their dissatisfaction at the government's refusal to call a constituent assembly.

The only organization which has not yet reacted is the African National Congress, which indicated that it first wished to study the state president's speech carefully before commenting on it. It is expected, however, that the ANC will welcome the removal of remaining discriminatory legislation, but condemn the government's refusal to announce a constituent assembly and an interim government.

In its reaction, the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] said that the state president's announcements leave the process of change in the hands of the whites. PAC President Mr. Clarence Makwetu reaffirmed his organization's unwillingness to participate in a multiparty conference.

AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] called for the immediate resignation of the government in order to prepare the way for the introduction of a constituent assembly. AZAPO President Mr. Pandelani Nefolovhodwe said the fact that the government has not instituted such a body proves that the government is not serious about transforming South African society. [passage omitted]

AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Mr. Eugene Terreblanche said he learned with shock and astonishment the state president's intention to scrap all apartheid legislation during the present session of Parliament. He said the state president does not have a mandate from his electorate.

HNP [Reformed National Party] leader Mr. Jaap Marais warned that white's confidence in the future is being undermined, and that expectations are being created among blacks which would lead to greater contempt for authority.

The Boerestaat Party [Boer Homeland Party] added its voice to that of the AWB which suggested that the Conservative Party resign from Parliament permanently. The party also proposed that rightwing parties revive a Boer national assembly as the first step towards restoring the Boer republics. [end recording]

Favorable reaction has also been received from abroad. UN Secretary General Dr. Javier Peres de Cuellar labelled Mr. De Klerk's announcements as good news.

[Begin De Cuellar video recording in English] Well, I think this is good news. [word indistinct] that it is fully confirmed, and we can say that we have seen the beginning of the end of apartheid. [end recording]

A senior U. S. Administration source said if the announcements made by President de Klerk today could be implemented during the present session, South Africa could expect that U.S. sanctions would be something of the past by September of this year. Our Washington representative Andre le Roux reports:

[Le Roux] Pardon the English, but President De Klerk's announcements in Cape town today were greeted here at senior level of the U.S. Administration with words like: Breathtaking, tremendous, historic, and incredible. [last five words in English] A senior source told me that President de Klerk has ended an era with a single stroke. He called it a great achievement, and said the announcement exceeded all U.S. expectations.

On the lifting of sanctions, he said that only when the announcements have been put into practice will South Africa have satisfied the demands of the U.S. sanctions legislation. He did not doubt, however, that the steps would be implemented. If all went according to expectation, he said, there would be a [words indistinct] relations between South Africa and the United States—a clear indication that sanctions would fall away. He expected such a step as early as the U.S. summer in October of this year [sentence as heard].

My source, however, brought up a new condition for the removal of sanctions, when he told me that the government and the ANC would first have to agree that the conditions should be and see to what extent the goalposts are still to be moved. The U.S. State Department will give its formal reaction later. [passage omitted]

Editorial Applauds Address

MB0202144191 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 2 Feb 91 p 10

[Editorial: "Grasping the Pillars"]

[Text] Given that the state president could not possibly have matched last year's performance when he rose to address Parliament, he made a valiant effort yesterday.

When he spoke on February 2 last year he was still a relatively unknown quantity, and little was expected of him. This time around he came wearing the mantle of a miracle worker.

Within these constraints he did well. Samson-like he grasped the pillars of apartheid, and there can be no doubt that they will come crashing down before this year is half way through.

The fact that the demise of the Group Areas and Land Acts was widely expected tended to obscure the significance of the moment.

In truth, they more than most other laws ensured that the process of change retained an element of "reversibility". With them now gone, old-style apartheid simply cannot be resuscitated.

But over and above this, Mr. de Klerk managed to pull off a modest surprise.

The announcement that the Population Registration Act is to be scrapped long before a new constitution is negotiated will have a psychological rather than a practical effect (we are still "whites", "blacks", "coloureds", and "asians" until we have a new constitution), but it is a positive one nevertheless.

From President de Klerk's vantage point the day was a great success, the antics of the Conservative Party notwithstanding. Through the ANC's [African National Congress] eyes, there were gratifying moments, but probably a sense of disappointment too.

President de Klerk might have taken the opportunity to declare a general amnesty and remove the outstanding obstacles to negotiations at a stroke. He also failed to address the matter of amending security legislation—a promise made in the Pretoria Minute.

In all February 1 did not live up to its predecessor, February 2. It is worth remembering, however, that last year's was the first truly positive opening speech to Parliament to be heard in four decades. To have had another good one is something to be grateful for.

ANC Government 'Not Taken for Granted'

MB0102202491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2009 GMT 1 Feb 91

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Magaliesburg Feb 1 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] would wait and participate in another election if it lost the first non-racial ballot, ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela said on Friday night.

Opening an ANC conference on an independent judiciary in a post-apartheid South Africa in Magaliesburg, near Pretoria, Mr. Mandela said there were many people who believed that the first freely elected government in South Africa may well be an ANC government or an ANC led government.

"We do not take this for granted. It goes without saying that we would want to be there—where power is exercised—where the direction of the affairs of the country is determined. But we do not presume it to be automatic or as our right."

He said the ANC should win the right to govern through an election, like other parties would try to do.

"And if we lose, we would want to rest assured that we will have the opportunity to try again, next time around."

The ANC therefore wanted a system in which regular elections were guaranteed, Mr. Mandela said.

The three day conference is being attended by numerous prominent lawyers and academics, both from inside and outside the country, and it will centre on how a judicial system would meet the requirements of legitimacy in a new South Africa.

Defense Force Blames ANC's MK for Landmine

MB0102202091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Excerpts] The Defense Force says the ANC's [African National Congress] military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [MK], must take the blame for a landmine explosion this morning near Messina, in which six Defense Force members were injured.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Wessel Pistorius] [passage omitted] Colonel Borries Borman, commander of the Soutpansberg Military Region, says farmers had been warned at the beginning of last month to prepare for a landmine incident, after he had received information about a so-called MK mine-laying team in Zimbabwe.

[Borman] Only MK has the knowledge and ability for this kind of activity. It's their style. I can assure you the ANC's MK is responsible for this landmine incident.

[Pistorius] Meanwhile, in Pietersburg, MK Commander Chris Hani this morning blamed rightwing groups for the landmine incident. He said that, although he did not have proof yet, the finger could be pointed at rightwingers as they are opposed to the negotiation process and want to harm the ANC's image. [end recording]

2 Feb Press Review of Current Issues, Problems

MB0202151091

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC Working Document 'Timely Contribution'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 February in a page 10 editorial notes "as the political debate moves steadily closer towards the nuts and bolts of negotiation, a Bill of Rights becomes a matter of growing importance. Thus the working document just issued by the ANC's [African National Congress] constitutional committee is a timely contribution to the debate. The ANC's outline is a valuable guide to the ideas which the organisation will bring to the table." "One initial criticism is that the document spells out rights in too much detail. Questions such as minimum wages and affirmative action (to favour victims of past discrimination) are controversial. A major role in implementing such matters is assigned to the State, which in most societies tends to become a major infringer of individual rights." This draft, "and no doubt others yet to be presented, will have to become the basis of a democratic compromise between differing philosophies."

THE CITIZEN

'Culture of Violence' Must Be Curbed—Rebutting remarks by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to the effect that the country is in danger of becoming a "nation of gangsters," Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 29 January, in a page 6 editorial, says the danger is not a nation of gangsters but a nation on whom gangsters prey. The paper notes the rising level of crime, especially violent crime, and says that "when people are killed in faction fighting and political thuggery, when youngsters are encouraged to be part of the revolutionary movement and learn to use guns and 'necklaces' to settle scores and in furtherance of political objectives, then a culture of violence becomes acceptable to the participants." The paper warns against blaming the rapes, murders and robberies on the release of ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela, the unbanning of the ANC, or on the government's plans for reform and a new South Africa. The editorial says one can, however, blame the radical organizations for violence and intimidation, both sides in the kwaZulu/Natal "war," and the government for not being willing to reimpose the state of emergency and for not paying policemen enough to keep experienced officers on the force. "One can go on apportioning blame," the paper says, but that won't solve anything. "Everyone, whatever his political persuasion must help end the culture of violence."

'Siege of Pretoria' Must Be Resolved Peacefully—Referring to the occupation of Pretoria by angry farmers earlier this week, THE CITIZEN in a page 6 editorial on 30 January says "the Siege of Pretoria" may be the "turning point in the government's relationship with the White farming community." The editorial faults both sides for the chaos resulting from the occupation and police handling of the crowds. The government portrayed the "siege" as a case of individual farmers presenting their complaints rather than working through the agricultural unions. The paper points out, however, that the unions have met with President de Klerk without result and that the farmers support the protests of the

Transvaal Agricultural Union, so they cannot be called dissidents. The editorial notes this "siege" has resulted in the "most serious clash between White protesters and the government" since General Smuts put down the miner's revolt in 1922 at a cost of 214 lives. "Indeed, what happened yesterday is going to alienate many other Afrikaners, besides plattelanders [rural people], and the government's hopes of winning the support of Whites in any referendum on reform will be seriously jeopardised." "The personal intervention of State President de Klerk is necessary," the paper concludes, and the "Siege of Pretoria must be lifted peacefully."

ANC-Inkatha Accord Welcomed—"We welcome the agreement between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party to outlaw violence, intimidation and political intolerance among their members." So says a page 6 editorial appearing in the 31 January edition of *THE CITIZEN*. Whether the feuding ends remains to be seen, the paper says. "The ANC still wants to be the dominant force in Natal" and the rest of the country, while "Inkatha still wants to control its own territory and be one of the main players" in constitutional negotiations. The ANC wants a constituent assembly, and Inkatha doesn't. It will be difficult for the ANC to restrain followers who believe "violence and intimidation" are "valid methods." Furthermore, while Inkatha is officially against violence, its "warlords" in Natal and Zulu "impis" [regiments] in Reef townships will have to be shown that "violence is not permissible." Therefore, implementing the agreement "will not be easy and may take a very long time before peace is achieved." Nevertheless, the agreement "could be a great step forward on the road to peace and is welcomed as such."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Demand for Constituent Assembly 'Premature'—"With more fanfare than is strictly necessary, the ANC has placed the issue of a constituent assembly firmly on South Africa's political agenda. It is a demand not without merit, but it is premature," writes Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 1 February in a page 8 editorial. However, "other things must come before a constituent assembly. More critical, as we move towards a democratic future, is the introduction of real power-sharing—call it an interim government if you will—by participants in the constitutional negotiations. Negotiating details of that structure should come first."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Gulf War 'Senseless Destruction'—Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English in its 1-7 February edition on page 36 discusses the Gulf war, terming it "a senseless destruction of humanity and the environment." "The sadness of this war is that there is some right and some wrong on both sides." "The Iraqis are right to say that the Americans are bully-boys trying to impose their view on the world, in the same way they tried in Vietnam, Chile, Cuba, etc... But Saddam himself is a bully, a tyrant and a danger to world peace." "The inevitable land battle that will ensue if

there is no ceasefire will be ghastly for both sides and any attempt—no matter how thin—to stop the bloodshed and destruction should be pursued."

A second editorial on the same page observes "How ironic that evidence that South Africa may have broken the international arms embargo against Iraq should cause a stir in this country when it is reported—albeit erroneously—in a British newspaper. Since August last year this newspaper has repeatedly reported evidence that the government was not being entirely honest when it gave bland denials of such activity. We remain unconvinced by government denials. We will only be convinced if the government stops hiding behind its outmoded censorship laws and comes clean on its arms and other trade records." "This incident is an excellent illustration of how a government that hides behind censorship laws cannot be held accountable to the press and the public. If the government wants us to believe its denials, then it must stop hiding the evidence."

NEW NATION

ANC-Inkatha Agreement 'Time of Great Hope'—"Now that there has been an agreement between the ANC and Inkatha on ways to combat the violence that has plagued some parts of the country for the past five years, it is a time of great hope for many of our people. Now that the broad parameters of the agreement have been made, they must be translated into action," notes Johannesburg *NEW NATION* in English in a page 6 editorial in its 1-7 February edition. "The free contestation of ideas and political programmes are going to be a permanent feature of our life. And so, we may as well come to terms with this reality and begin to fashion our strategies around this factor."

SOWETAN

Three Things De Klerk Must Do—What State President F.W. de Klerk says today in his address to Parliament "will determine the quality of life in the months ahead for millions," states Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 1 February in its page 10 editorial. There are three things Mr. de Klerk must do: He should "indicate that the days of the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts are numbered"; he should "give definition to his plans for constitutional negotiations. He should spell out how they will be structured and when they will start"; and, lastly, he should speak "about the exiles. They must be offered a chance to come back, especially those who are members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing]...there could be no better sign than that the fighting is over and that the time for peaceful negotiations is here." If Mr. de Klerk does these three things, he will strike a "mighty blow for a peaceful future for all South Africans" and there could be no better way to start a year "which will be pivotal in South African history." "But," the editorial concludes, "if Mr. de Klerk fails today it could also be the start of the worst year of our lives."

CAPE TIMES

ANC 'Reluctant' To Abandon Mass Action—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 29 January in a page 6 editorial asks "Is the ANC convinced that mass action remains appropriate in an era of negotiation?" "The ANC leadership seems reluctant to abandon high-profile demonstrations in favour of more conventional means of political persuasion," "yet as government and the private sector take big steps forward in social reform, the country looks to the ANC leadership to do its part to promote peace and dispel pessimism."

CP Supporters Must Also Obey Law—CAPE TIMES on 30 January in a page 6 editorial refers to 29 January's "disgraceful spectacle in Pretoria when police and right-wing farmers clashed and the life of the administrative capital was brought to a standstill," terming it a "flagrant example of irresponsible and provocative mass action which endangers the peace and inflames public feeling." Therefore, "Dr. Andries Truurnicht as leader of the Conservative Party [CP], would do well to ensure that his constituents and supporters are punctilious in obeying the law on such occasions, just as Mr Nelson Mandela and his colleagues should accept full responsibility for a peaceful, legal and orderly procession in the city on Friday [1 February]."

Police Must 'Depoliticize' Their Role—A second editorial on the same page notes "efforts by the police to depoliticise their role and concentrate on dealing with South Africa's rocketing crime rate come not a moment too soon. Last year saw the largest jump in serious crime in recorded history, prompting Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok to warn that South Africa was in danger of degenerating into a 'nation of gangsters'." "The success of the police in winning the confidence and trust of all South Africans will depend to a great extent on how individual police officials handle themselves in everyday public encounters."

4 Feb Press Review of Current Issues, Problems

MB0402120891

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

De Klerk 'Determined Reformer'—South African President F.W. de Klerk has emerged as "the world's most consistent and determined reformer," declares Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 3 February in a page 14 editorial. "Despite months of bloodshed in South Africa," De Klerk continues to "batter the ruins of apartheid and to plan the new nonracial order that will replace it." De Klerk's method of planning a new local government system "smacks a little of old-style Nat [National Party] prescription rather than negotiation. But at least it aims at the real crux, namely the fair distribution of the local tax base. Mr de Klerk's latest vision of an 'own community life' may be the latest version of Nat 'group rights' thinking which later became 'minority rights'. But he says this can be done without

coercion, without discrimination and without apartheid. As long as this test is honestly applied, he may yet sell the idea."

SUNDAY TIMES

Apartheid Battle 'Over'—"The battle against apartheid is over; the greater battle for a democratic South Africa has begun," says the page 22 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 3 February. However, "the Nationalists must not be surprised if, given their record, their noblest words are minutely examined for implications of state control, just as the words of the ANC are minutely examined for implications of socialist coercion. The principal purpose of a new constitution is to secure liberty, and the failure to say so must arouse suspicions of a hidden agenda." President De Klerk has "opened a door to the future, and that door is hope."

THE STAR

De Klerk's Parliamentary Speech 'Political Coup'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 February, in a page 10 editorial, says President De Klerk "pulled off a sophisticated political coup" during his opening of Parliament on 2 February by "focusing attention on the demise of social apartheid, while skirting the even more fraught issue of what is to replace political apartheid and how such a replacement is to be engineered." THE STAR does not believe the government will hand over administrative power, "but it might be prepared to share it out incrementally." It would require "goodwill and trust from negotiating partners, who would have to take the risk of accepting joint responsibility for actions they do not fully control—but it could work. And if an interim government—in fact if not in law—emerges from the multiparty conference, a final settlement could closer than we think."

BUSINESS DAY

Easing of Sanctions Restricted—President F.W. de Klerk's parliamentary speech on 2 February "has been warmly received overseas, and the erosion of sanctions will be accelerated," predicts the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 February. In the United States, President Bush "will soon be in a position to lift sanctions," but "even if he does" South Africans "will have learnt by now not to expect a rush of investment support. Trade barriers may be lifted, and debts may be rolled over, but investors will await evidence of political stability and a commitment by a new government to free markets. In any case, events in South Africa are being overshadowed by the Gulf, and a long war, which must deepen a world recession, will restrict the benefits of the easing of sanctions."

SOWETAN

De Klerk Courage To Abandon Apartheid—President De Klerk has had the "guts to throw the remains of apartheid, an unworkable system, overboard," notes the page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 February. "Even if he wanted to, De Klerk could not remove all discriminatory legislation and hope to keep power in white hands alone. SOWETAN believes the black community should grab the opportunities now being made available and make the most of them in every way possible."

Angola

UNITA's Savimbi Gives Nationwide Address

MB0202200491 (Clandestine) KUP in English to
Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 2 Feb 91

["Savimbi's Nation-wide Address"]

[Text] Jamba, Saturday February 2.....UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is ready to sign a ceasefire agreement with MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] as quickly as possible on condition that free and fair internationally verified elections are held in the shortest possible time.

Speaking in a nation-wide radio address, the UNITA president, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, said that he expects the sixth round of talks between UNITA and the MPLA to be held in Portugal on February 7 to produce a firm base paving the way for peace and the holding of free, fair and verifiable elections within nine months to one year. The UNITA delegation has been mandated with complete powers to sign any principles.

The UNITA president pointed out that only the holding of free and fair elections within a period of nine months to one year will ensure the ushering in of legitimate government which will be able to unite and reconcile the Angolan nation.

To prolong the period, he added, will seriously and permanently endanger the ceasefire.

Dr. Savimbi said that no ceasefire will be able to hold after two or three years, noting that if the MPLA wants three years before the holding of free and fair elections in the country, it is because it wants to manipulate, cheat and try to improve its tarnished image.

He added that the United Nations should send personnel to monitor the ceasefire and the holding of free and fair elections and that such a body must include an African component.

Stressing the need to hold elections within the shortest possible time, Dr. Savimbi said these operations cost money and nobody will be prepared to remain in Angola for two years just to satisfy those who do not yet have an electorate.

All Angolans above 17 years must be given the right to vote and all Angolan refugees abroad should be allowed to return home and vote before the electoral campaign begins, he added.

President Savimbi said UNITA is ready to allow the present MPLA government to continue as a transitional government alongside a political-military commission which will monitor and verify its actions.

Since this commission would comprise only the MPLA, UNITA, the Portuguese, Soviet and American observers, the UNITA president suggested the setting up of another

forum where other unarmed Angolan patriotic forces and morally recognised personalities can participate and openly speak out on the electoral process to avoid an important part of Angolan opinion being left out of such a vital process.

He stressed that UNITA will not allow the MPLA to formulate a law on political parties which establishes discriminatory regiments since it is not upon the MPLA to dictate how many members should be presented by a political party in order to be considered as such because the elections will determine the popularity of each party.

Turning to the issue of the formation of a new unified national army, Dr. Savimbi said that UNITA supports the idea of the creation of a national army loyal to the country and not to political parties.

He pointed out, however, that the formation of a single national army is a delicate problem which must be tackled frontally.

UNITA, he added, does not accept the MPLA's argument that the defence of the country's territorial integrity is the MPLA's sole responsibility because after the signing of the ceasefire, this will be the duty of both parties.

When the MPLA arrogates upon itself this right and privilege, it wants to keep intact certain forces which will not be integrated in the single army in order to defend that which they consider as threats from abroad, the president noted.

He added that UNITA does not believe that there is any country which wants to attack Angola because all of them wish the country peace, reconciliation and stability.

He also strongly condemned the MPLA's plans to leave out of the unified army all those who did not study [as received] saying UNITA will never subscribe to such a deliberately unfair principle.

You cannot build justice on injustice, he said.

He reminded the newly formed political parties in Angola that [word indistinct] the MPLA because it is due to the armed resistance struggle waged by the movement against the Russians and Cubans in Angola over the past 16 years (?that) forced the Luanda regime to [words indistinct] civilian parties which think that the armed parties made a [word indistinct] against Angola must know that only somebody who does not work hard has clean hands he pointed (?out).

Dr. Savimbi said that civilian political parties advocating the holding of free and fair elections in Angola in two years' time do not know how much it costs to train an army and maintain it in respect and discipline. Such parties want the two-year time scale in order to try and find clients.

The UNITA leader said that the next elected national assembly will have to draw up a new constitution with the active participation of the opposition in order to reach national consensus on tackling the serious problems which the country is currently going through.

He said after 16 years of war, Angola has to seek national consensus even if it has a majority government in order to quickly reconcile the people and remove resentment.

He said the MPLA's peace plan and programme is full of insults and manoeuvres aimed at creating puppet political parties in order to derail the democratic process.

The Luanda regime is also carrying out intrigues and a disinformation campaign against UNITA on alleged South African aid to the movement when in fact the MPLA knows that UNITA does not receive any kind of material support from South [as received], but it is they who are instead engaged in business deals with Pretoria.

Dr. Savimbi also revealed that the MPLA has been recruiting soldiers from 13 to 40 years for use in new military adventures against UNITA.

He said it is becoming increasingly clear that the MPLA is deeply divided on almost everything including the question of its own survival and do not even know what to call themselves with some preferring the MPLA, others MPLA-Labour Party and yet others the MPLA Social Democratic Party.

Blames MPLA for Talks' Postponement

MB0102065291 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Text] In Portugal yesterday UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] reiterated its readiness to take part in the sixth round of direct peace negotiations with the Luanda Government due to take place in Portugal from 6 to 7 February.

In a communique issued in Lisbon yesterday, UNITA rejects any responsibility for the postponement of the sixth round of negotiations scheduled for Monday, 28 January.

The communique fully blames the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] for all postponements carried out since the Washington meeting of 13 December 1990. The communique says that in a clear attempt to gain time, the MPLA-PT introduced major changes in the Washington document, which was earlier approved by Lopo do Nascimento [President dos Santos' adviser].

Coupled with these maneuvers, the minority Luanda Government has intensified its military offensives against UNITA-controlled areas in central, southern, and eastern Angola, with its air force using napalm bombs.

All the same, UNITA will take part in the sixth round of negotiations in the interest of peace for the Angolan people. It is equally ready to move forward with the signing of a cease-fire which will lead to free, just, and internationally supervised elections in 1991.

Van Dunem on UNITA's 'Lack of Seriousness'

MB0302205791 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Feb 91

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy arrived in Huambo Province this afternoon for a working visit. In an interview with the local broadcasting station upon his arrival in Huambo city, Minister Loy accused UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] of a lack of seriousness in the peace talks.

[Begin Loy recording] There is a lack of seriousness [words indistinct] rounds of talks. This is the principal stumbling block in the progress of negotiations. My feeling is that there are no longer any reasons at present not to reach a definitive understanding on points that characterize this conflict. It is the Angolan people's deepest desire to achieve peace. Accordingly, we have been making efforts to effectively create conditions to restore peace. [end recording]

As for the peace process in the country, Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy also said that if UNITA does not create other obstacles and raise new problems, the sixth round of talks, due to take place in Portugal on 6 February, could take place in a climate of great hope and bring about greater results.

[Begin Loy recording] [Words indistinct] even before the beginning of talks—as a matter of fact we all know that we are now on the eve of talks—UNITA is intensifying military operations in some areas of our country. The objective is clear: UNITA does not want peace. UNITA is using a military victory strategy. It seems that it has already reached this kind of agreement with its partners who also want to see the defeat and the annihilation of the People's Republic of Angola. They want to see the defeat of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the installation of UNITA into power through a military victory.

However, we continue to make efforts because we believe in a peaceful solution. This is the only acceptable solution [words indistinct] Angolan Government will be able to put up the necessary resistance, using the means at its disposal, to thwart UNITA's intention and that of its allies. [end recording]

Minister Urges RSA 'Regional Cooperation'

MB0102203891 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1951 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Text] Luanda, ½ (ANGOP)—Johnny Pinnock, Angola's deputy foreign minister for cooperation, in Luanda on

31 January defended the need for South Africa to join southern Africa's varied cooperation.

Speaking to ANGOP, the deputy minister admitted that there is the "interest and the need to increase varied regional cooperation" among all states in the region.

Pinnock expressed Angola's willingness to have economic relations with that country, but first of all within the framework of regional cooperation.

He said that should such a cooperation be established, it ought to be consolidated in order "to strengthen the regional economies and minimize disadvantages" in the (current) relations with other partners.

However, the deputy minister said, this will only happen if South Africa "respects the sovereignty of other states" in the region.

Eduardo Pinnock stressed, however, that "economic cooperation should not be restricted (to the parameters) and concepts of political coexistence, nor should it be based on political and ideological principles."

The deputy minister, who was appointed on 9 January, said that there should be "effective" cooperation between the various African countries as a means of countering the despoiling of their resources and economic capacities.

He argued that this would permit Africa to be protected in its relations with other economic and financial partners in other continents, where they are usually at a disadvantage.

Finally, he said that in this context and on the basis of a new dynamics and philosophy, the Angolan Government will review the models of its cooperation with different states.

Mauritius

*Steps Taken To Manage Short Water Supply

*Situation at Main Reservoirs

91AF0552A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
10 Jan 91 p 4

[Article by Habib Mosaheb]

[Text] "The situation at our water reservoirs is critical due to persisting drought conditions. The CWA (Central Water Authority) has taken the necessary steps to ensure minimum water distribution to consumers and once again, we are counting on the public's understanding and cooperation in responding to this crisis," stated the minister of energy, Mr. Mahen Utchanah, after visiting the country's three main reservoirs yesterday.

According to figures provided by the minister, 1.39 million cubic meters of water, sufficient to last some 30 days, are currently available at La Nicoliere Reservoir

(as of 7 January 1991). The reservoir, which supplies the northern region, has a maximum storage capacity of 5.78 million cubic meters. Groundwater reserves in the northern region have also diminished because of the drought. Water production has fallen by 65 percent at Bassin Louloup (Creve-Coeur), 25 percent at Poudre d'Or and l'Esperance Trebuchet.

The CWA has had to bring new boreholes into operation at Camp Laboue (Long Mountain), Mapou Leclezio, Cottage, Mapou, Labourdonnais, and Old Schoenfeld (Riviere du Rempart).

The borehole at Riche Terre, which is owned by a private company, supplies part of the Baie du Tombeau region.

In addition, the CWA is resorting to tank trucks to deliver water to the most seriously affected regions.

The Piton du Milieu Reservoir (eastern region) now contains 0.83 million cubic meters as compared with its maximum capacity of 3.27 million cubic meters. Production has fallen by 73 percent.

Available reserves can supply water three hours a day for only two weeks to the regions of Quartier Militaire, Bel Etang, and Unite.

Groundwater levels have dropped by 10 percent in the eastern region.

In an effort to offset this shortage, the CWA is pumping water from the Rempart River, sending about 1 million gallons of water a day to the pump at Quartier Militaire. The villages hardest hit are being supplied by tank truck.

At Mare-aux-Vacoas, water reserves currently stand at 7.89 million cubic meters and can last about 30 days. This reservoir, which supplies about 45 percent of the population, has a maximum storage capacity of 27.61 million cubic meters.

The most seriously affected regions in Plaines Wilhems district are Rose-Hill and Beau-Bassin. The minister of energy also spoke about the situation in Port-Louis and in the southern and western sections of the country.

The capital city receives its water from the Grand River North West and from the Pierrefonds Tunnel.

Production has fallen 55 percent, but thanks to other sources of supply, the CWA manages to provide the capital with water 12 hours a day, except in certain neighborhoods—Vallee Pitot, in particular, where running water is available only a few hours a day.

In the southern and western regions, production is more or less normal, except in Choisy, Baie du Cap, and Malakoff, where boreholes have practically dried up. The CWA has brought a new borehole into operation at Cluny.

The minister of energy also told the press yesterday that members of the public experiencing serious water supply problems may contact the crisis office set up by the

authorities at the following numbers: 201-1284 at the ministry of energy (from 900 to 1600) and 686-5071 at the CWA, St. Paul (24 hours a day).

Minister Utchanah, who visited the country's three main reservoirs yesterday, was accompanied by high-ranking officials from his own ministry and the CWA: Mr. R. Kisanah (CWA chairman of the board), Mr. D. Soobrah (CWA general manager), Mr. E. Seenyen (CWA deputy general manager), Mr. K. Jawaheer (adviser to the minister of energy), Mr. S. Gujjalu and Mr. G. Rogbeer of the CWA, and Mr. M. Nowbutt of the ministry of energy.

***Projects To Improve Supply**

91AF0255B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
10 Jan 91 p 4

[Article by Habib Mosaheb]

[Text] Energy Minister Mahen Utchanah, who visited the country's three main reservoirs yesterday, informed the press of a group of projects to improve the distribution of drinking water. Recalling that the government has invested some 1.2 billion rupees in the field of water supply between 1983 and 1990, Mr. Utchanah stated that the number of consumers has risen appreciably during that period from 115,200 in 1983 to 160,000 in 1990.

For the Port Louis region, the government will build a dam at Bout du Monde/Reduit. Preliminary construction work is already under way and the SAJ Dam will be operational in 1996.

The La Nicoliere Reservoir will be enlarged to triple its storage capacity, the minister stated. Construction will be completed in 1994. The other major project in the northern region is the construction of a reservoir at Callebasses.

"We believe that these two projects will prevent any major water supply problems from occurring again in the northern region," Mr. Utchanah said.

Concerning the south and west, the minister stated that a 10-million rupee project will soon be launched to improve water distribution at Plaisance airport and Mahebourg. In addition, a new treatment plant will be built at Riviere-du-Poste, a project costing 60 million rupees.

The CWA also plans to invest about 50 million rupees to bring the Mont Blanc reservoir into operation.

Moreover, detailed studies will soon be undertaken with the assistance of the Indian Government regarding the construction of two reservoirs in the southern and western regions: one in La Flora and the other in Chamarel.

Projects in the eastern region will seek to increase groundwater production.

Within that context, the second phase of the Constance project will soon begin. It involves construction of a pumping station, a service reservoir, and other facilities.

The project will help to improve water distribution in the following regions: Belle-Mare, Palmar, Quatre-Cocos, Trou-d'Eau-Douce, and Mare-La-Chaux.

The CWA will invest between 500,000 and 1 million rupees to repair the spillways at Piton du Milieu Reservoir. The project, which will be completed by next June, will result in a 15-percent increase in the reservoir's capacity.

Zimbabwe

Rumors of Attempt on Mugabe's Life Denied

MB0402133291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1217 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Text] Harare Feb 4 SAPA—Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, THE HERALD, on Monday urged readers to ignore rumours that an attempt had been made on the life of President Robert Mugabe.

The rumours began, the paper reported, after an incident last month when a security guard of the national airline, Air Zimbabwe, accidentally blasted a hole in the roof of a Boeing 707 with his firearm which was to take Mr. Mugabe to West Africa.

The guard, who was not supposed to be in the hangar where the aircraft was parked at the time, then attempted to conceal the hole by sticking adhesive tape over it.

Flight engineers noticed it during a pre-flight check, THE HERALD said, and assured readers that the president's life had not been endangered because, even if the engineers had overlooked the wad of tape over the hole, the pilots would have seen something was amiss when they began pressurising the cabin during the startup routine.

Air Zimbabwe had not publicly reported the issue, THE HERALD said, which meant that there had been "the proliferation of various persistent and sometimes far-fetched rumours that there had been either an attempt on the president's life at the airport, or when his aircraft was taking off, or even in West Africa itself".

The holed 707 was replaced by another aircraft at the last minute.

The incident had also raised questions about the standard of security at Air Zimbabwe, THE HERALD said.

The security guard was not supposed to be in the hangar, let alone the aircraft, and had been lightly punished, with a temporary suspension from work.

No one noticed, the report went on, when the guard handed over only one of the two 12-bore shotgun cartridges issued with each day.

It added that two of the airport's security chiefs had recently been removed from their posts.

Benin**Interior Minister Opens Electoral Campaign***AB0302152291 Cotonou Domestic Service
in French 1930 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[Text] A 15-day electoral campaign was launched at midnight in the country. The officially recognized political parties will hold electoral meetings all over the country as the people have just noted. These meetings should be held in strict accordance with the laws in force.

Interior Minister Jean Florentin Feliho officially opened this campaign yesterday in a speech that recalled the legal provisions relating to meetings, demonstrations, and rallies. For Minister Feliho, there is no use fighting or committing violence and vandalism to prove to the voters that one is the best candidate. Similarly, there is no use disturbing rival parties' meetings to show that one is strong.

Furthermore, the minister assured that the voting will be conducted in broad daylight and in a calm and collected atmosphere. Whether or not political parties are involved in the upcoming elections, the laws in force allow them to be represented in each polling station. In conclusion, Minister Feliho stated that all these arrangements had been made to protect people and property as well as to avert any electoral frauds.

ASD Begins Conference*AB0302150891 Cotonou Domestic Service
in French 1930 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] The Alliance for Social Democracy, ASD, began its electoral conference this afternoon at Friendship Stadium in Cotonou. A few days before the important electoral dates, the ASD intends to convey its platform through the delegates at this conference to the Beninese people. At the opening of the conference, ASD Chairman Lawyer Robert Dossou told why his party allied itself with the Bloc for Social Democracy and urged his militants to abide by this agreement during the legislative elections. He then called on the delegates to thoroughly examine the agenda for deliberations on the conference. [passage omitted]

More Presidential Election Candidates Announced**MNDD Names 10th Candidate***AB0302133891 Paris AFP in French 2232 GMT
1 Feb 91*

[Text] Cotonou, 1 Feb (AFP)—Today 61-one-year-old Bertin Borna, chairman of the National Movement for Democracy and Development (MNDD), announced his candidacy for the presidential elections scheduled to be held in March. Sentenced to death by President Kerekou's Marxist military regime, Mr. Borna returned to Benin in January 1990 to participate in the national conference. Since March 1990, he has been the chairman

of the Finance and Economy Commission of the Republic's Higher Council, the interim legislative body.

In the early stage of Benin's independence, Mr. Borna served twice as a minister and was appointed governor to the IMF and World Bank before serving as the first president of the Central Bank of West African States. He held top-level functions in the UN secretariat and the UN Development Program from 1969 to 1987 before retiring. Nine other candidates, including Prime Minister Nicephore Soglo of the interim government, have already announced their intention to contest the presidential elections.

PSD Presents 11th Candidate*AB0302153091 Cotonou Domestic Service
in French 1930 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[Excerpts] Bruno Amoussou, chairman of the Social Democratic Party [PSD], is the 11th candidate for the presidential race. His nomination was decided at the PSD National Council deliberations. Of course Bruno Amoussou did not turn down the call of his party; he accepted it and sincerely thanked his militants. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Amoussou recording] [passage omitted] Our party has just presented its candidates for the legislative elections, and what is left is the issue of the presidential elections to which the National Council has devoted most of its deliberations. In a resolution you asked me to campaign for our countrymen's votes in the 10 March 1991 presidential elections. I accept this mission. [applause] and why? Because of my knowledge of this country and my ambitions for its destiny. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Liberia**Interim Government Makes Peace Proposals***AB0202161091 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[Text] Several proposals have been advanced by the Liberian Interim Government of National Unity aimed at bringing the Liberian conflict to an end. In separate letters to the leaders of the National Patriotic Front [NPFL] and the Independent National Patriotic Front [INPFL], the government proposes that the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia], the NPFL, and the INPFL agree to be encamped and disarmed under ECOMOG [Economic Community of West Africa States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] supervision. The encampment and the disarmament, the government says, will facilitate the free movement and the association of people, goods, and services as well as the establishment and management of checkpoints. It will also ensure the security of the entire country by ECOMOG.

It was proposed that an interim election commission be created no later than February 7 this year by the interim

government and that the commission shall have a membership of five persons, one each representing the INPFL, the NPFL, the interim government, the National Bar Association of Liberia, and the Interstate Mediation Committee. The commission should be empowered to register any and all political parties seeking registration under the current election law of Liberia.

In its letters to the leaders of the NPFL and the INPFL, the interim government proposed that within 60 days from the date of agreement by both factions for encampment and disarmament of their men, they should have the option of transforming their factions into political parties with the preference of being registered by the Interim Election Commission in accordance with the elections law of Liberia. This process, government says, will facilitate the NPFL and the INPFL participation in the conference of political parties to nominate candidates for appointment to the permanent election commission.

Government also subscribes to the concept of the all-Liberian conference scheduled for mid-February and has reserved cabinet positions for the NPFL and INPFL. According to the government, any member of the cabinet wishing to seek elected (?position) in the 1991 general and presidential elections shall be required to resign from the cabinet before the beginning of campaigns. It is also proposed that following the nomination of candidates for appointment for a permanent election commission to be created by the interim government, the chairman of the commission shall be designated from each membership by the president of the interim government and that the election commission shall, in addition to its statutory authority and functions, solicit any technical assistance from the OAU, the United Nations, ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], and other international organizations.

The interim government, meanwhile, says it remains open and prepared to meet with the leadership or representatives of the NPFL and the INPFL to discuss its proposals so that further attempts can be made at resolving the problems arising from the civil conflict and thus avert a greater catastrophe.

NPFL Says ECOMOG Blocking Johnson Travel

*AB0102195591 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The political maneuverings go on and on in Liberia. At one time, it looked as though the three warring factions, Charles Taylor's [National] Patriotic Front [NPFL], Prince Johnson's rebel faction, and General Bowen's Armed Forces of Liberia, AFL, were ranging themselves against the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force and the interim government. But Bowen seemed to pull away from that lineup. Then Prince Johnson and Charles Taylor were expected to have a get-together this weekend either in Burkina Faso

or inside Liberia at Taylor's headquarters at Gbarnga. But Prince Johnson now says he is not going, though he might go next week. On the line to Gbarnga, Robin White asked Taylor's foreign affairs spokesman, Ernest Eastman, what he made of Prince Johnson's position:

[Begin recording] [Eastman] I will have to leave it to you, sir, to get in touch with Mr. Johnson to find out. The information we have is that ECOMOG has blocked the road; therefore he does not have free passage and they have prevented him from coming here.

[White] I am wondering if perhaps Prince Johnson is getting a bit cool about any rapprochement and that is why he has not turned up.

[Eastman] Well, you will have to ask... You wonder, is that a way of his being cool or his being hot? I am inclined to believe that I had his name affixed to a document; he has a commitment to go through.

[White] Could it be that Prince Johnson has perhaps decided that his future lies more with Mr. Sawyer and ECOMOG than with you?

[Eastman] That is peculiar. Here, Mr. Johnson is prevented from coming up here and you keep asking whether this prevention is because Mr. Johnson decides to be [word indistinct]. I do not understand your logic, sir. Mr. Johnson wants to come up here for discussion. He is prevented from doing so. And so, logically, it follows then that he believes that his future lies more there than here?

[White] When did you last speak to Prince Johnson?

[Eastman] We spoke to Mr. Johnson a few hours ago.

[White] And he said that he was prevented from getting there?

[Eastman] Yes, he was. The road is blocked—I repeat: The road is blocked and he has been prevented from getting here.

[White] And is he hoping to come at some future time?

[Eastman] Well, if they do not put any hinderance in his way, Mr. Johnson would come so that he and President Taylor can engage themselves in some meaningful discussion. And for that matter, if Mr. Bowen is prepared, this too would happen, because it is for the three of them, as I repeat, in keeping with the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] declaration—It is for the three of them to get together and resolve this problem. [end recording]

Calls for 'All-Liberian Conference'

*AB0202213591 Gbarnga Radio ELBC
in English 1900 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[Text] The National Patriotic Front of Liberia led by President Charles Gankay Taylor has repeated its commitment to bring peace to Liberia. The NPFL said it

supported the holding of an all-Liberian conference at which the people themselves would decide on an interim government of their choice.

In an Executive Mansion release, the NPFL called on representatives of the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] to join the Independent National Patriotic Front and the greater NPFL in convening the all-Liberian meeting on the political future of the country.

The Executive Mansion release is calling on Liberians to support the 21 January conference as a beginning of the process of repatriation, resettlement, and reconstruction. The NPFL said it will not do anyone any good to thwart the peace process and stop the holding of the all-Liberian conference. It will not be accepted by the people of this country.

It said the arrogance of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and [word indistinct] is making the conflict far from ending. The NPFL said the expected meeting in Gbarnga between President Taylor and Prince Johnson could not be held because forces of ECOMOG had blocked the way and refused to let in Prince Johnson too.

Government Demands INPFL Assemblymen's Release

*AB0302113291 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 3 Feb 91*

[Text] The cabinet of the Interim Government of National Unity is calling for the unconditional and immediate release of seven Interim Legislative Assembly members being held by the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia, INPFL, in Caldwell. The cabinet says it considers the act as one of hostage taking, which is unacceptable under the laws of Liberia. It also views this latest action by the INPFL leader, Brigadier General Prince Johnson, as not only unwarranted but also done in utter bad faith.

The cabinet questions Brig. Gen. Johnson's desire to see peace return to Liberia. The cabinet recalls the government invited Brig. Gen. Johnson for discussions on matters relating to the peaceful settlement of the civil conflict in Liberia. During this period, the cabinet also says Brig. Gen. Johnson expressed his concerns about certain matters which he perceived as affecting his relationship with the Interim Government. The Interim Legislative Assembly decided that a meeting between the president of the Interim Government and Gen. Johnson was desirable.

On Thursday, January 31, the cabinet says a meeting between the president and Brig. Gen. Johnson was held as arranged by a Wise Man Committee set up by the assembly. Following the meeting, the members of the Wise Man Committee accompanied the general back to Caldwell. They were then arrested and detained by Brig. Gen. Johnson. It is reported that the seven assembly members are being held hostage until certain demands made by Gen. Prince Johnson are met. The cabinet says

it is deeply concerned over the extent to which the Interim Government can rely on commitments made by Brig. Gen. Johnson.

Assemblymen Released

*AB0402095091 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] Members of the interim Legislative Assembly held hostage by the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia's Field Marshal Prince Johnson have been released. The officials were released yesterday following calls by the interim government of national unity for their immediate and unconditional release. Though the officials have been released the government says it does not consider the matter closed. The incident is still being investigated.

Seven members of the interim Legislative Assembly were arrested and detained by Field Marshal Brigadier General Johnson after they accompanied him to his Caldwell base following a meeting between him and the assembly members. The field marshal said he was detaining the officials until certain demands made by him were met. An earlier government statement said the government considered the act as one of hostage taking, which is unacceptable under the laws of Liberia.

Mali

Tanks Redeployed on Bamako Streets 1 Feb

*AB0102202891 Paris AFP in French 1933 GMT
1 Feb 91*

[Text] Bamako, 1 Feb (AFP)—Tanks deployed by the Army to the streets in Bamako in the aftermath of the 21 and 22 January demonstrations reappeared today in the streets of the Malian capital, which has been calm for several days now, it was noted on the spot.

No explanation was given for this redeployment, but the presence of some light tanks was noted around the Labor Exchange, the headquarters of the National Union of Malian Workers (UNTM, the only trade union federation), which last May demanded the democratization of the regime and organized a general strike, which was largely followed on 8 and 9 January.

Nigeria

Joining UN Gulf Peacekeeping Force Considered

*AB0302143091 Dakar PANA in French 1037 GMT
3 Feb 91*

[Text] Lagos, 3 Feb (PANA)—Nigerian Vice President Augustus Aikhomu has stated that his country has considered participating in a UN peacekeeping force in the Gulf if necessary. Speaking at a news briefing in Lagos on 1 February, Mr. Aikhomu said that although his country

shouldered a large part of the peace operation in Liberia, it would always carry out its duty vis-a-vis the UN by participating in any peacekeeping operations in the Gulf region.

Mr. Aikhomu reaffirmed that Nigeria was still committed to the UN resolutions which call for the total and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait. According to Mr. Aikhomu, the Nigerian Government is convinced that the current hostilities between Iraq and the multinational force will give way to a peace process.

Referring to the 27th OAU summit scheduled to take place in June in Abuja, the Nigerian vice president stated that in view of the current political crises on the continent, the problem of the unity of African countries will feature prominently on the agenda of the summit.

Helping Afro-Americans Escape War Denied

AB0102203491 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Text] Nigeria has denied a report that she has opened her doors to Afro-Americans in danger of being sent to participate in the Gulf war. The denial followed a document circulating in the United States claiming that President Ibrahim Babangida has embarked on a measure to encourage Afro-Americans to come to Nigeria to save them from being sent to Saudi Arabia.

In a statement in New York, the Nigerian permanent mission to the United Nations said there is no iota of truth in the contents of the document. The statement reiterated that Nigeria has supported all UN resolutions on the Gulf crisis and that President Babangida had consistently called on Iraq to withdraw her troops from Kuwait. It said being a country with the largest black population, Nigeria always tries to maintain links with all blacks and their diaspora but would never attempt to undermine the interests of countries where blacks exist.

The statement emphasized that Nigeria had no intention of issuing visas to black Americans whose aim to visit the country does not conform with normal visa requirements. According to the document said to have been produced by an association calling itself Pan-African Unity, the Federal Government has issued a special liberation passport to help young black Americans of draft age to leave the United States.

Government Hails ANC-Inkatha Cooperation

AB0102093691 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Text] Nigeria has welcomed the decision of the two South African black nationalists—Dr. Nelson Mandela and Chief Buthelezi—to work together in dismantling apartheid in the racist enclave. In a statement, the Federal Government called on all freedom-loving South Africans to emulate their leaders in ending this fratricidal violence in South Africa. It also appealed to South

Africans to put an end to the violence which, it said, had only led to the dissipation of energy and resources in efforts to form a united front against an oppressive system. The Federal Government reaffirmed its commitment to assist the process of rapid constitutional change in South Africa.

44 Soldiers Reported Killed in Liberian War

AB0102094691 Paris AFP in English 0943 GMT
1 Feb 91

[Text] Lagos, Feb 1 (AFP)—Forty-four Nigerian soldiers have been killed serving in the West African intervention force in war-torn Liberia since last August, newspaper reports said today quoting the Nigerian officer who commands the troops there.

It was the first official statement of the number of casualties.

General Musa Bamayi, head of the Nigerian contingent in the ECOMOG force, disclosed the figures to dispell reports in the Nigerian press that said up to 700 Nigerians had been killed in Liberia, according to the government dailies, the NEW NIGERIAN and the DAILY TIMES.

Last Friday, [25 January] General Joshua Dogonyaro, commander-in-chief of ECOMOG operational forces, had said in Lagos that the intervention force did not lost more than 60 men in all.

In addition to Nigeria, contingents from Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Guinea were also part of the ECOMOG forces.

Gen. Bamayi, who is also chief of staff and director of ECOMOG operations, gave the figures Tuesday to a group of journalists visiting Monrovia, the two papers said. He said 30 Nigerian soldiers were killed during operations. The other 14 died in accidents, from illnesses or from drinking tainted liquor. The heaviest losses came during an artillery attack on the port of Monrovia by members of the main rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) of Charles Taylor on November 26, he said.

Rival Liberian rebel leaders Mr. Taylor and Prince Johnson of the Independent National Patriotic front of Liberia (INPFL) were to meet Friday in Ouagadougou for ceasefire talks after 12 months of civil war.

New Contingent Leaves

AB0202100491 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 2100 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Text] Another contingent of Nigerian soldiers left Lagos today for Liberia. They are to replace the group of soldiers serving with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] who have been in Liberia since last year. About 2,000 of them have already returned to the country.

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